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No. 2175

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BRITISH MINISTER DISCUSSES UNCTAD, AID TO EAST AFRICA

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 14 Oct 79 pp 47, 49

[Interview with MP Neil Marten, British minister for overseas development, in Nairobi last Wednesday by Chege Mbitiru]

[Text]

Q. Is there any significance to the timing of your visit?

A. Not particularly except that it was a good occasion to sign this aid agreement for £80 million and I will be tying it in with a visit to Uganda and Tanzania. So its (timing) is not particularly significant.

Q. Is the British government at the moment contemplating aid to Uganda?

A. We have already given to Uganda, made available, £2 million and that is being used up. The next priority is to decide on the actual priorities what the Ugandans want themselves in order to restore their country to a viable economic situation. I think there is a meeting next month of external donor countries. I hope to finalise the list of things that need to be done and we will endeavour to go ahead from that list.

Q. Is the compensation for the seized assets of expelled Asians (during Amin's regime) an issue as far as Britain's aid to Uganda is concerned? Is Britain willing to go right ahead and help that country?

A. It is not an issue. It is a matter of internal affairs of Uganda on which I would not wish, of course, to comment. But I don't think aid would be given to a government like Idi Amin's which violates human rights in the way he did.

Q. Has the break-up of the East African Community had any effect on British aid to the three countries? Has there been anything Britain could have done for the three countries but could not because of the break-up?

A. Well, I have only been a Minister for six months and this has not come to my notice. So the answer, as far as I am concerned after six months, is no. It hasn't had any effect but maybe when I learn more about my job and more about East Africa I might give a different answer.

Q. You have been quoted as saying that you intend to have a look at the British development aid programme. What are your views on aid tied to purchase of goods and services from the donor countries?

A. I think that makes good sense.

Q. Can you elaborate? Why not help people buy what they need wherever the going rates and prices might be lower?

A. Well, I see the point of your question. But I think on the other side you have to remember that the British taxpayer is providing the money and British industry's taxes are going into the Chancellor of the Exchequer's office in England and then it comes out in aid. I think we have to be conscious, in our parliamentary democracy of the wishes of the taxpayers and clearly I think — £800 million is our annual aid output — and I think the taxpayer would be best satisfied by seeing that a lot of expenditure was on British goods which are then exported (inaudible).

Q. While still on that line, there have been a lot of complaints by the developing nations that nothing has been accomplished, particularly at Unctad and the North/South dialogue. Do you agree with this view?

A. No. I don't. I think when some of the developing countries we are trying to help get together in certain conferences, you find that the occasional leader of one country which has complaints will lead off the others to take his view and I think UNCTAD, while it didn't make progress at that time, left a lot of improvement on general principles which have to be worked out later in detail. I think one has to step away from the noises of these large conferences. After all at UNCTAD we had 5 000 delegates. Five thousand people could never decide anything. You want to get down to small working groups and come to considered and balanced opinions. I have attended some of these big conferences and some of these big conferences are good ways for people to let off steam, make big speeches and so forth. But it is after the conferences that work really begins.

Q. Could you be more specific? What have been the concrete results of UNCTAD and the North/South dialogue?

A. On the UNCTAD conference, the proposal was to set up another UN organisation to transfer science and technology to the developing countries and to create a very large fund to do this. The British view, which I expressed in my speech, was that we don't want another organisation.

They are very costly these UN organisations — with high salaries and offices in New York — and we could do it practically well just perhaps with few people in Britain who are always available with the complete range of science and technology. If a developing country wants transfer of science and technology, let them come, ask Britain for it and then we can put them in touch with the people who have the technology and then it will go to the developing country.

That does not require any large-scale UN organisation and in the economic climate of the world where all the developed countries, like the developing countries, are suffering from increased world prices and so on, we have got to watch expenditure very closely so that it is in fact devoted to the poorest people in the poorest countries and not, as it were, sidetraced into large and expensive organisations.

Q. What effect will the conservative government cut-back on expenditure have on British overseas aid?

A. You see the world cut-back. Can I explain that it is not actually a cut-back because our aid is increasing this year by 2 per cent over last year. What we have cut is the projection of the previous government which was going to increase everything by 6 per cent. Increase expenditure on education all these things.

Had we kept the previous government's planned expenditure, our country would have gone bankrupt and if you read the World Bank report which has come out, you will find that it is saying that the developed countries must make absolutely certain that their own economies are strong. Otherwise if they get weaker and weaker, then the volume of aid in financial terms will of course decline.

So, we are taking the view that we have to get our own economy right first which we are now doing by leading out the aid programme. I hope that when this process has succeeded, and we shall again be a richer country, we shall go on giving more. But we have to stop ourselves from going bankrupt first.

Q. In your view what should the developing nations — recipients of aid — be doing for themselves that they are not now doing?

A. This is very much a question for all the developing nations themselves but they vary. Some have economic policies that are not the wisest policies to get their own economies going. And if only they could, as it were, get their own economies on the right lines, like you in Kenya are — cutting back, controlling and trying to get inflation under control. They must help themselves more by these measures, like you are doing in Kenya, like we are doing in Britain.

JOINT ZAMBIA-ZAIRE BORDER TEAM BEGINS WORK

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

A TEAM of Zambian and Zairean experts left Ndola for Kaputa yesterday to make an on-the-spot examination of the long disputed border between the two countries.

Before they left for Kaputa, the officials held a meeting chaired by Copperbelt Province permanent secretary, Mr Jordan Munkanta, at the provincial headquarters.

Mr Munkanta said the two delegations met in accordance with a decision reached at the last meeting of the Zambia/Zaire Joint Perma-

nent Commission in Kitwe last June.

"This demonstrates the two countries' wish to provide practical solutions to problems existing between the two sister republics," Mr Munkanta said.

The Zairean delegation of ten officials is headed by that country's ambassador to Zambia, Colonel Elomi while the Zambian delegation is led by Mr Stephen Chiwala, under-secretary in the provincial and local government administration division.

They comprise experts from

the ministries responsible for defence, surveys, foreign affairs, legal affairs and cabinet offices of the two countries.

One of the Zairean officials said that an area between lakes Mweru and Tanganyika would be one of the subjects to be discussed.

The area is dominantly inhabited by Bemba-speaking people and is reputed to be rich in copper and other minerals. In 1973 Zairean authorities arrested mining geologists from Zambia found prospecting there.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

UGANDA REPORTED HIT BY KENYAN RACKET

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 10 Oct 79 p 8

[Text] Uganda is losing thousands of bags of coffee worth millions of shillings through a giant smuggling operation on its borders with Kenya.

Though Kenyan authorities have set up anti-smuggling special squads in a bid to deal with this illicit trade, it vividly appears that smuggling will become a major problem for a long time. The areas in which the contra-bandits operate on the Kenya-Uganda border are: Malaba, Busia and Lwakhakha.

According to knowledgeable sources, customs officials at the border have been collaborating with contra-bandits to share in the proceeds obtained from the "black gold."

The sources also said the tracking down of contra-bandits has become difficult because of the many foot-paths open to bicycles--and not to motor traffic.

Much of the Ugandan coffee has found its way into cooperative stores in Kenya. This type of trade has enriched hundreds of Kenyans on the borders and their masters believed to be residing in the coastal town of Mombasa.

Observers here have said, if such greed by smugglers continues, the mini-economy of Uganda might be wrecked.

Twelve days ago Ugandan President Godfrey Binaisa slammed Kenyan leaders and accused them of promoting coffee smuggling across the Kenya-Uganda border.

Binaisa's bitter sentiments fell on the ears of Kenyan authorities with dismay. Commenting on the Ugandan leader's accusation Kenya's minister of foreign affairs, Dr Ngunya Waiyaki said concisely: "This is a very sensitive matter and we don't wish to comment on it."

CSO: 4420

KENYAN-SUDANESE AGREEMENT SIGNED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

KENYA and Sudan have signed an agreement to build a Sh. 713 million all-weather road between Lodwar and Juba.

The agreement was signed yesterday by the Permanent Secretary (Engineer-in-Chief) in the Ministry of Works, Mr. Simon James Mbugua, and the Sudanese Ambassador, Sir El-Khatim-El Souenmi.

With the 480 kilometre link completed, Kenya will be able to fully exploit the fishing industry at Lake Turkana and introduce viable agricultural and cattle ranching schemes in the area as well as promote tourism.

Reduction

On the other hand, Sudanese route to the sea for exports and imports will be reduced from 2,600 km. — from Juba via Khartoum to Port Sudan — to 1,640 kilometres — from Juba to Mombasa.

The distance will be reduced by 32 per cent.

The road will also eventually serve as a feeder link to the

proposed East-West trans-African highway, from Mombasa to Lagos, Nigeria. The highway will pass through Uganda, Zaire, the Central African Republic and Cameroon.

The Kenyan section of the road is about 245 km while the Sudanese section is 335 km. The Kenyan section will cost Sh. 235 million and the Sudan one will cost Sh. 478 million.

The ceremony was witnessed by the resident manager of Norconsult AS, Mr. Bruno Illi. His firm will start making the final engineering design for the road next month.

Financial aid will be provided by the Norwegian Agency for International Development and the European Economic Community.

CSO: 4420

IMPLICATIONS OF BENGUELA RAILROAD REOPENING DISCUSSED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 79 p 2

[Article by David Willers]

[Text]

THE future of the rusting Benguela railroad, highlighted again with the rise of a new Angolan president, could dramatically affect the balance of power in the sub-continent and severely undermine Mr P W Botha's vision of a constellation involving states other than homelands.

Benguela — the Lobito route — has been a critical factor in the growing dependence of some black states on South Africa's transport system. After it was shut because of the Angolan civil war in 1975, the southern route through Rhodesia and South Africa captured almost 50% of the external trade transport of Zambia and the Shaba province of Zaire.

The recent conference of Frontline States at Arusha, in Tanzania, set out to reduce this dependency by establishing a regional transport and communications commission. Western financial backing will give the Arusha bloc "counter-constellation" some muscle, and the inclusion of South African customs union partners like Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in this grouping would be a serious set-back to Mr Botha's plans of a wider constellation of Southern African states.

Later inclusion of Zimbabwe and Namibia could complete South Africa's isolation and reduce the impact of international censure moves on the Republic's immediate neighbours.

Western financial support for the new grouping would also

increase the West's interest in peace and stability in the region — and lead to commensurately greater pressure on South Africa to abandon racial policies which are perceived as a major cause of tension. Because of Mr Botha's own commitment to peace — and the new view of the Government that discriminatory practices are damaging to race relations — it would be difficult for Pretoria to resist such pressure.

To make the Arusha grouping's objectives a reality, the Benguela railroad would first have to be properly opened — a task which is already providing the West with several headaches, not least of which is the prospect that the European Community may find itself depending on Cuban troops in order to protect its proposed investment in the line.

Talks last June between Angola, Zaire, Zambia and the EEC in Brussels revealed the magnitude of the problem. Although the line was officially re-opened to international use on November 4 last year and the first consignments authorised on April 2 this year, traffic has never averaged more than 30 000 tons per month because of harassment and sabotage by Unita and Katangese guerrillas. Following the armistice given to the Zairean rebels the threat from this quarter has now stopped, but Unita attacks continue, and the anticipated Benguela target capacity of 95 000 tons a month will never be realised unless sabotage of the open track stops.

However, the Angolan government is fairly confident that it has the situation in hand and this is borne out by the fact that a limited service can continue despite UNITA interruptions. All bridges are heavily guarded by MPLA, FAPLA and Cuban forces and open track can now normally be repaired in hours rather than days.

The security problem is therefore not considered insurmountable — particularly if, as observers expect, the new MPLA president works for a reconciliation with Savimbi — and will in any event only delay the realisation of benefits. In Brussels the EEC were urged by feasibility consultants to put money in the Benguela railway despite the immediate security threat.

Clearly though, the West cannot invest in unguarded track and will perforce rely on the Angolan security forces backed by the Cubans to protect vital bridges if they decide to go ahead and invest in the railway. Such a development would obviously hold important implications for East-West policy towards Southern Africa.

To get the line running from a technical point of view will mean plenty of new jobs in Europe. The EEC will be considering the following help:

- Zambia needs 1 300 new wagons to replace ageing ones and a further 200 to open up the Lobito route. Ten new locomotives have already been ordered and new orders placed for another four. A maintenance yard must be constructed at Ndola and linguists and expatriates are required to keep stock rolling and facilitate communication with the Angola and Zairean rail systems.

- Zaire needs repairs to 350 wagons and 14 locomotives to make them operational again and repairs to track and work-

shops at Dilolo, Mutshasha and Kolwezi which suffered rebel damage.

- Angola requires truly massive assistance. Two hundred expatriate technicians must be recruited, 180 wagons are needed immediately to boost track carrying capacity to 70 000 tpm and a further 450 wagons over the next three years to bring capacity to the planned ceiling of 95 000 tpm. The present Angolan locomotive fleet of 28 diesel and 77 steam locomotives (some of which are almost sixty years old!) will have to be renewed.

The expected results of the re-opening of Benguela will change the transport configuration in Southern Africa. The route through South Africa will continue to be used until the reopening of the Zimbabwe-Mozambique border when rail traffic will be diverted from East London to Beira. The Benguela line would then become competitive with the southern route, particularly with regard to essential supplies for Zaire like coke and maize. Transport costs will be reduced considerably and mineral exports from Zaire, such as a reduction of the manganese stockpile at Kisenge, will pay for a large part of initial costs.

The implications of the re-opening of Benguela for Pretoria must be worrying to say the least. Quite apart from affecting the candle-moth relationship between South Africa and some Front Line States which exists as a result of their transport dependency on South Africa, the rationale behind present and planned new investment in some of the Republic's rail and harbour systems may have to be re-examined.

BRIEFS

WORLD TOURISM EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE--Uganda was elected to the executive committee of the World Tourism Organization (WTO) at the Organisation's Third General Assembly held recently in Torremoliona, Spain. Announcing this yesterday, the Minister of Tourism and Wildlife, Mr Obua Otoa, said that by putting itself back to the mainstream of world tourism, Uganda had achieved the goal it had set for itself at the third gathering of the World Tourism Organisation. Uganda is a founder member of the world Tourism Organisation. We told the assembly and the world at large that the age of Amin and his collaborators when tourism was even banned, was gone, and gone forever," Obua Otoa said. [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Sep 79 p 1]

SWA BROADCASTS TO RHODESIA--Windhoek: The Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk would start religious broadcasts next month to people in Zimbabwe Rhodesia who could no longer worship because of terrorist intimidation, the Rev Pieter de Wet, secretary of the NGK Mission among Communists told the Church's Synod here yesterday. He explained that in some parts of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Black Christians were forbidden by terrorists to worship and bibles found had been torn up. These people were now meeting in secret to worship and the NGK would start broadcasting to them in the Shona language early in November, Mr de Wet said. He told the Synod the NGK Mission among Communists was started seven years ago. The church agency worked closely with the Bible Society in the distribution of bibles, many of them behind the Iron Curtain. [Excerpt] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Sep 79 p 3]

UGANDAN ENVOY TO ZAMBIA--According to Ugandan Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sam Karugire, an ambassador to Zambia will be appointed within 2 weeks. "He said that his government had decided to set up a fully-fledged embassy in Lusaka to strengthen relations between the two countries." [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 79 p 5]

DEFENSE MINISTER PLEDGES ARMED FORCES SUPPORT TO MPLA

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 13 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] The country is going through one of its saddest moments in our history!

Our dear president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, our esteemed and beloved commander in chief, the first and best of our comrades, Antonio Agostinho Neto, nation and party founder, died early Monday evening.

Officers, sergeants, soldiers and sailors of the armed forces and complementary forces!

Throughout their glorious history of struggle, the Angolan people have experienced serious and deeply painful moments which they succeeded in overcoming and conquering under the guidance of the MPLA led by our people's great revolutionary and incomparable hero, Comrade President Agostinho Neto.

In this moment of such profound sorrow for the irreparable loss of the greatest of their sons, the Angolan people, their armed forces and their complementary forces should radiate the eminent example which Comrade Agostinho Neto's life has left us.

Today more than ever it is the armed forces' duty to remain faithful to our dearly loved commander in chief's example and directives. The armed forces must remain unrelentingly on the alert, ever defending the country's unity and integrity from Cabinda to Cunene, promptly carrying out the Party Central Committee's directives so that united as one we can conquer and fulfill the undecidable mission which our dear comrade president and commander in chief has entrusted to us to continue the revolution by concretizing the ideals to which he dedicated his life.

In the name of all the officers, sergeants, and soldiers of the people's armed forces for the liberation of Angola (army, navy, air force and the Organization for the People's Defense), the Ministry of Defense and its general staff share in the Angolan people's sorrow at this dramatic moment of their history in which we lose the national hero, the president of the

MPLA-Labor Party, the president of the People's Republic of Angola and FAPLA commander in chief, the lamented Comrade Dr Antonio Agostinho Neto.

The FAPLA combatants will never forget the great soldier, the great militant, the great leader who was our beloved commander in chief.

His demise will not prevent his remarkable personage from continuing to lead our steps as he has always done through the deep woods, clandestinely and in the present stage of our struggle.

The examples he gave us were mostly historical, and it was only his own personality and natural leadership of the Angolan people that guided us unfalteringly to victory over all the people's enemies and over all the obstacles which distinguish the glorious history of the MPLA-Labor Party on the road to socialism.

Confident, therefore, that we are expressing the deepest feelings of the officers, sergeants, soldiers and sailors of the glorious FAPLA, the Ministry of Defense and its general staff most emphatically reaffirm the armed forces' support of the MPLA-Labor Party and Central Committee in the pursuit of the work begun by their lamented leader and extend to the bereaved family, which has so courageously supported him in the difficult moments of his work, their most sincere and heartfelt condolences.

The Struggle Goes On!

Victory Is Certain!

Ministry of Defense, Luanda, 11 September 1979

Minister Henrique Teles Carreira (colonel)

8870

CSO: 4401

MPLA CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLEDGES OATH TO NETO'S MEMORY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Sep 79 p 1

[Text] Along the path of the Angolan people's revolutionary struggle, there was many a time when we saw fall those fighting for our noble and just cause. On these occasions we always said: "Let us not weep for our dead. Let us honor them by continuing their fight for the people's democracy and socialism."

At the present time, the depth of our grief is no doubt incomparably greater. We have lost the actual presence of a comrad who for 19 years with unimpeachable bravery and determination has led our people's victorious struggle. Comrade Agostinho Neto, our beloved president, our party's most outstanding militant has vanished from our midst.

We solemnly promise you, comrade president, that we shall raise increasingly higher the burning torch of your example of determination and perseverance in the struggle, in order at all times to merit the honor of belonging to the working-class vanguard detachment which you so valiantly led.

We founded the People's Movement for the Liberation of Angola 23 years ago; guided by you and under your enlightened leadership we won national independence.

On 10 December 1977, we founded the MPLA-Labor Party. You closely kept up with and directed all those things necessary to organically and ideologically establishing a Marxist-Leninist Party in an underdeveloped African country where the working class is numerically quite small. But, despite this fact, you always taught us that only the working class led by your vanguard party is capable of leading the revolution to its ultimate conclusion.

We solemnly promise you, Comrade President, that we shall make the MPLA-Labor Party a solidly Marxist-Leninist Party whose ideological unity and activity we shall guard with our lives. We promise you, Comrade President, that our party will always prove that your teachings will bear fruit in the country that you helped to free and to which your name will be ever closely linked.

The working class party's prime objective is to produce a new man capable of actively contributing to the development of our social conscience founded on Marxist-Leninist revolutionary principles.

We solemnly promise you, Comrade President, to devote our utmost effort to mobilizing, training and educating in the loftiest patriotic and revolutionary sentiments the rising generation destined to carry on our revolution.

The unity of all patriotic strata of our people was an indispensable factor in winning national independence.

Although the peasant-worker alliance was our revolution's impelling force, the Angolan nation's remaining strata and social classes will have to rally around it in order that during the Revolutionary Democratic Dictatorship term of office, national unity continues to prevail from Cabinda to Cunene.

We solemnly promise you, Comrade President, that we shall safeguard national unity by constantly strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, mobilizing all the nation's social forces for the task of building up the People's Power, your constant concern.

On 1 August 1974, we solemnly proclaimed the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola. Its role as basic instrument for the defense of the nation, the people, the revolution, in a world region where imperialism is particularly aggressive, was the object of your continual concern and dedication.

We solemnly promise you, Comrade President, that we shall see to it that the FAPLA continues to be a detachment of men and women ready to sacrifice their life for the revolution which you personify.

Many a time you taught us that to establish socialism, to meet the people's legitimate aspirations and needs, we must work, we must produce; to develop the material foundation without which our objective will be only a good intention.

We solemnly promise you, Comrade President, that we, workers and peasants, will make every effort to see that out of our factories and fields come ever better products for the continued benefit of all our people.

Should it be necessary, Comrade President, blood will flow from our hands, but it will be our work which will wrest our land from underdevelopment.

The people's liberation was for you, for our party, a matter of principle from which you never abdicated. In South Africa there are still oppressed and exploited people. In other quarters of the world millions of men, women and children are still under the yoke of humiliation and oppression.

We solemnly promise you, Comrade President, that we shall never cease to support the struggle for the oppressed. Whenever our party, your party, so determines, we shall courageously step forward to fulfill any international mission.

This will be the only way we shall prove ourselves to be your comrades.

Comrade President Neto!

The only way we shall, in fact, prove ourselves to be your comrades is by carrying out to the letter this oath we have here pledged to you.

8870

CSO: 4401

ELECTION RESULTS PRODUCE OPPOSITION LEADER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

GABORONE. — With results outstanding in only two constituencies, Sir Seretse Khama's ruling Botswana Democratic Party appears set to increase its majority in the country's weekend general election.

So far the President's party has taken 27 of the 32 elected seats and is strongly favoured to increase this to 29 when the results for Okavango and Kweneng West become known.

The leader of the Botswana Independence Party and former African National Congress member, Mr Mot-samai Mpho, who was deported from South Africa in 1960 and has been MP for Okavango for the past 10 years, is almost certain to lose his seat to the BDP.

The leader of the Botswana People's Party, Mr Phillip Matante, a former South African Pan Africanist Congress Activist, lost his par-

liamentary seat in Francistown. He held the seat since independence in 1966.

The leader of the Botswana National Front, Moscow-educated Dr Kenneth Koma, lost against the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Peter Mmusi, in the Gaborone constituency. He received 1 973 votes as against Mr Mmusi's 2 061.

However, his deputy, Chief Bathoen II, retained his seat and will become the country's first official opposition leader in the National Assembly.

For more than 10 years Botswana has not had an official opposition because the BNP and BPP had equal representation in Parliament and never agreed to elect a leader of the opposition.

The BNP now has two MPs, the BPP only one and the BIF none if the ruling party takes the Okavango constituency, which observers feel is likely to happen.

— Sapa.

CSO: 4420

ZAPU OFFICIALS EXPELLED AFTER CAMP INCIDENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 79 p 9

[Text]

Herald Africa News Service: GABORONE
ZAPU'S chief representative in Botswana and five other officials were expelled from the country at the weekend after a shooting and stoning confrontation with Police at Dukwe refugee camp, north of Francistown, a week ago.

The Botswana Government crackdown is an effort to stop a Zambia-type situation, in which Joshua Nkomo's terrorists have openly flouted Zambian authority, from developing here.

Although no terrorists are allowed in Botswana, there are at least 20 000 Zimbabwe Rhodesian refugees in three camps at Francistown, Selebi Phikwe and Dukwe.

According to sources, the Botswana Government gave permission for 100 men from the Francistown camp to go to the women and children's camp at Dukwe for heavy tasks.

Instead, the men mounted their own security at the camp and began "running it like a ZAPU centre".

The source said even a representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees was blocked by the ZAPU men from entering Dukwe.

Mr Albert Ndhlovu, ZAPU'S chief representative here, resisted Botswana Government calls for the 100 men to withdraw. He said any such negotiations had to be conducted with Mr Nkomo, presently in London, and refused to recognise the authority of the Botswana Government.

Last week, police were sent in to remove the ZAPU men, but came under a barrage of stones from children at the camp, who had been organised by the Francistown 100.

To protect themselves, the police fired a number of shots in the air and no one was injured.

Some of the 100 were arrested but, according to sources, more than 70 of them are still at large.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER'S PRESS CONFERENCE--Gaborone.--Botswana would "be only too happy" to join the proposed constellation of Southern African states if South Africa abolished her Bantustan policy and accepted all her people as citizens, the Botswana Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe, said at the weekend. Addressing a Press conference he said: "I think one of the things we appreciate is that we belong to the Southern African region and that much should be done to make the region solid." Once apartheid and Bantustan policies were abolished, Botswana would be ready to join the constellation of Southern African states as proposed by South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha. Referring to the Zimbabwe Rhodesian issue, Mr Mogwe said: "I think it would be wrong for anybody to assume that just because the constitutional talks have been successful it will be smooth running until elections are held." The supervision of elections in a post-war Zimbabwe Rhodesia and the preservation of law and order in the transitional period remained the key issues likely to raise controversy. The Patriotic Front had been sceptical about British supervision of elections and would rather have United Nations supervision. Mr Mogwe said the frontline states had already pledged support for the British-proposed constitution. No pressure had been applied on the PF.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

FRENCH-DJIBOUTIAN COOPERATION

Djibouti LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI in French 4 Oct 79 pp 1, 14

[Article: "French-Djiboutian Cooperation: Major Projects Defined by the Joint Commission"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] /In the official document approving the proceedings of the second session of the Joint Commission of French-Djiboutian Cooperation the major orientations of this bilateral cooperation are clearly apparent./

In economic matters the document stresses the importance of initiatives in matters of scientific research as capable of contributing to the definition of the axes of future development. Under these conditions the orientation of research toward a search for productive investments in fields such as geology, geothermics or solar energy is listed as a priority measure; thus the development of the research program of the Superior Institute of Scientific and Technical Studies and Research is considered to be of great interest.

With respect to investments the two parties expressed a desire to see French-Djiboutian cooperation inscribed through its own means in an international context and if necessary to play the role of a coordinator capable of facilitating through research the launching of operations pledged by other subsidies, notably /Arab, through good technical evaluation of the projects. The anticipated operation for the benefit of the Peltier hospital has been cited as an example of this formula.

Principal Projects

More concretely, in terms of manpower French cooperation will stabilize at about 500 technical assistants. At the project level here is the list of the principle ones on which the joint commission has decided to bring its efforts to bear:

/Agriculture / Pursuit of the pilot farm program at Atar.

/Stock-raising / Development of national stock-raising.

/Infrastructures /

- Supportive studies and works at the port of Djibouti.
- Equipping of the Ambouli airport in matters of fire safety and navigation assistance
- Assistance in urban planning and planning of the habitat of the capital.
- Participation with the Central Fund for Economic Cooperation in the construction of some 30 dwellings for the technical assistance staff for the benefit of the Building Society.

/Health / Continued assistance in tuberculosis control; study of the rehabilitation of the Peltier hospital.

/Research / A program which is very complete and notably well followed up for establishing the geological map as well as research in geothermics (this last point being considered very important by the commission).

/Communications / Study of the creation of a new broadcasting center.

/Education / Follow-up of the formation of the teaching profession and of assistance in university matters and with grants and training courses; financing of the completion of the Boulas CES [expansion unknown].

Such, then, are the major lines along which cooperation with France will be articulated in the next 12 months. They appear to be important and increasingly responsive to the measures of cooperation conducted up to the present.

9380

CSO: 4400

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES ARMED FORCES OFFICERS

Djibouti LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI in French 4 Oct 79 pp 1, 14

[Article: "Principal National Defense Officials and Officers Received by Head of State"; Speech by President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, 1 Oct 79]

"Our national forces must become of high quality,"
President Gouled Declared.

[Text] Late Monday afternoon the head of state Hassan Gouled Aptidon received the principal National Defense officials for cocktails at the presidential palace together with Prime Minister Barkat Gourad Hamadou. All the officers of the National Army were present, as were, naturally, the chief of staff, Colonel Ali Mehidal and Defense Minister Habib Mohamed Loita.

The president of the republic gave an important speech on this occasion, of which he availed himself to take bearings on the problems posed by our military equipment and to set major lines for future action.

He also stigmatized "certain acts of insubordination" which he had tolerated up to the present, affirming that henceforth he will display great severity in this sphere. Then he spoke out against the "fractionalism and regionalism" which are plaguing the march toward national unity. The National Forces, the head of state declared, should be "the crucible of the nation's unity and the safeguard of its sovereignty." Finally, speaking of the future, the president declared that it seemed to him "indispensable that our Armed Forces become of high quality...the only possible way to compensate for our numerical inferiority" and recalled that beyond its intrinsic role the army has the duty of participating in the economic development of the nation.

"You must be conscious of the importance of this mission," concluded the head of state, addressing all army officials.

"An Important Mission: Participation in Economic Development": The Head of State's Speech to the National Armed Forces Officials

Here is the integral text of the speech of the president of the republic.

MR PRIME MINISTER,
MR MINISTER,
MR CHIEF OF STAFF,
OFFICERS

I am happy to receive you today; thus I am able to take bearings on the problems that are posed by our military equipment and to set for you the major outlines of your future action.

We have been independent for more than two years now, and it is my duty to weigh up our national armed forces.

If during this period, which I shall call a "trial period", many good things have been realized, others, alas, remain zones of darkness, notably with respect to discipline.

On this account I have tolerated certain acts of insubordination, since I was convinced that they stemmed more from a lack of maturity and, indeed, of youth than from deliberate action. But I solemnly declare to you that henceforth I will display very great severity in this sphere.

Military Discipline and Respect for the Hierarchy

The officers of the national armed forces should be convinced that military discipline and strict respect for hierarchy are the sole foundations of a healthy army.

Military society is a hierarchical society where each person has his place and has duties and responsibilities.

Officers, who are leaders of men, should never "serve themselves" but "serve" and should be aware of their principal role in the services of the troops. and I will tolerate no abuse of power on their part.

Moreover, I ask you all, whatever your rank or origin to fight against fractionalism and regionalism.

Crucible of Unity

All of those who in fact have the honor of bearing the arms of the Republic belong to the nation and to the nation alone. I again renew my firm appeal against these tribal actions which are plaguing the march toward our unity.

Starting now, and more than ever, you, the national armed forces, must be the crucible of the nation's unity and the safeguard of its sovereignty.

In order to attain this essential aim, you must abstain from all political actions and remain perfectly neutral.

You should be a model of unity and discipline for the entire nation.

Such an objective presupposes that the officers have exemplary deportment, and this in all circumstances.

You occupy command posts in the hierarchy and should permanently assure the responsibilities incumbent upon you, since your position confers upon you the duty of leading your men if necessary to the supreme sacrifice for your country in order to safeguard the nation.

This requires complete availability for the sole good of the service or, alas, too many interventions of all sorts of origins will shackle the execution of orders. This must stop.

To Compensate for Our Numerical Inferiority

As for the future it seems indispensable to me that our national armed forces become of high quality. This is the only possible way now open to us for compensating for our numerical inferiority.

In this respect I am aware of your difficulties in valorization of your arms. I will do everything within my power to improve your equipment. But conversely, as you well know, military materiel is always very expensive, so fight with all your strength against poor maintenance of it and against these vehicle accidents which encumber your park and sometimes cost of the lives of our soldiers and fellow citizens.

Finally, in our republic, beyond your mission as soldiers, you have the mission of participating in the economic development of the nation. You must be conscious of the importance of this mission.

Gentlemen, you have my complete confidence that, through your discipline, your example and your dignity you will serve the noble profession of arms and you will contribute to further strengthening it for the sole good of the republic.

Long live the armed forces!

Long live the Republic of Djibouti!

9380

CSO: 4400

DJIBOUTI

BRIEFS

PORT BUDGET--Administrative report pf the budget for the commercial port of Djibouti for fiscal year 1978. This administrative report shows a surplus of receipts on payments of 210,113,804 Djiboutian francs. The Council of Ministers has issued an opinion favoring sending this draft bill to the Permanent Commission of the National Assembly. [Text] [Djibouti LE REVEIL DE DJIBOUTI in French 4 Oct 79 p 1] 9380

CSO: 4400

DROUGHT CONTINUES, BELOW AVERAGE RAINFALL EXPECTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Oct 79 pp 1, 24

[Text]

THE much-awaited rains are expected to come towards the beginning of next month, a report by Kenya Meteorological Department yesterday said.

But the report by director J. K. Muriithi, said there were signs the rainfall would be below average — thus possibly leading to drought in some parts of the country.

The report was made at the request of the NATION as the drought and widespread reports of water shortages in several parts of Nairobi continued.

Appeal

Sources close to the Water and Sewerage Department of the City Council had disclosed that, although the water shortage itself had been due to a broken-down water booster station at Ikinu, Kiambu, water levels at the various water distribution tanks had nonetheless dropped to near crisis levels.

And Nairobi Town Clerk Simon Getonga appealed to residents to cut back on using water — no washing cars or watering plants and trees — to prevent the water shortage from becoming a crisis.

The city authorities had no comment on whether the team working on the broken-down booster station had detected the fault and rectified it.

The General Manager of the Water and Sewerage Department, Mr. Andrew Moche, was said to have been "busy out".

Meanwhile, in Mombasa the water shortage forced many people, including school children, to go without breakfast or a morning bath yesterday.

A water crisis on Mombasa Island and in parts of the mainland has been caused by the replacement of a section of the Marere pipeline, which provides the island with about 30 per cent of its water.

Work on the replacement of the pipeline started about 10 days ago and engineers from the Water Department had hoped to have completed the work by midday yesterday.

A spokesman for the Water Department said last

night, however, that the work had not been fully completed and engineers were still working at the site near Mwachi Creek, a few miles south of Mombasa.

The spokesman said: "The only source of water supply now is the Mzima water pipeline. The level of water is still low, but we hope everything will be back to normal by tomorrow."

He stressed that supplies would come back to normal as soon as repairs were completed, and appealed for people to preserve water and use it sparingly.

Hundreds of people woke up yesterday to find their taps dry.

Hardest hit were those living in high level areas and high storey buildings.

One hotelier at the centre of Mombasa said: "I had to buy about 60 debas of water for my customers today at 4/- each."

Vendors using debas capitalised on the shortage by selling a debe for 4/- or more instead of 1/15.

On Wajir it was reported that waterpans and boreholes in many parts of the district had dried up.

NAIROBI WATER SHORTAGE TO IMPROVE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

THE Nairobi water shortage is expected to improve soon. All water plants were yesterday reported to be working properly.

According to a Nairobi City Council spokesman, everything was "back to normal". He said there had been a problem with the Ngethu water treatment plant on Monday, but this was immediately put right.

He warned city residents, however, not to wash vehicles or water gardens because that would not help the situation.

"We would like to continue with the water embargo until such time as the long-awaited rains come," the spokesman said.

Informed that residents of Umoja Estate and adjoining areas had had no water for the past three days, the

spokesman said people caused problems by not reporting the correct information.

"Have they reported that they are experiencing shortages?" he asked.

One resident of Umoja said that for three days water "has been a very rare commodity in the area".

He lamented that over 30,000 residents in the estate were forced to trek long distances in search of water.

"I have not had a bath for the three days and the unflushed toilets stink," he complained.

The faulty booster that caused water shortages in Kilimani, Lavington, Madaraka, Karibangi and other central parts of Nairobi was repaired on Monday.

CSO: 4420

EEC TO AID COMMUNITY SELF-HELP PROGRAMS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Oct 79 p 17

[Text]

KENYA is to receive a grant of over Sh. 13½ million from the European Economic Community under the Lomé Convention to help finance micro-projects.

This grant covers a second group of micro-projects in Kenya aided by the EEC — schemes which involve support for small-scale community self-help programmes.

The total cost of the projects in this second group is estimated at Sh. 27 million.

A Press release said the grant had been approved by the Commission of the European Community, and the projects being aided by the EEC had been selected by Kenya's Ministry of Economic Planning.

The projects include the Naru Moro and Endarasha water projects, Nyeri District; the Kirima Association self-help water project, Nyandarua; Manyenye S.A. High School, Kericho; Mau Mau Memorial School, Tana River; Nairobi Girls' High School; Kiganjo Village Polytechnic, Kiambu; the Gatari water project, Murang'a; and Kiamutugu Harambee Secondary School, Kirinyaga.

Other selected projects included the Angurai Health Centre, Busia District; the Ishiara irrigation scheme, Embu; the Karungu water supply, South Nyanza; Ortum Harambee Secondary School, West Pokot; and the Sarora water project, Nandi.

Also to receive aid are Garissa County Secondary School; the West Seme water project, Kisumu District; the Karabuum water project, Siaya; Kirisia Secondary School, Samburu; and Kilgoris Boarding Secondary School, Narok.

The projects had already started, the release said, adding that EEC officials and representatives of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Community Affairs were currently visiting the schemes.

CSO: 4420

NORWAY DELIVERS FERTILIZER CONSIGNMENT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 13 Oct 79 p 11

[Text]

A CONSIGNMENT of 9,400 tons of fertiliser has arrived in Mombasa, a grant from the Norwegian government to Kenya.

The fertiliser, costing about Sh. 15 million, was officially handed over to the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Joseph Muliro, by Norway's Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. R. K. Andresen.

At a ceremony on board a Greek vessel - Maiph K. Meipavrye - Mr. Muliro thanked the Norwegian government for the "generous gesture... to help our agriculture".

He said the fertiliser had arrived in good time for the short rains were just about. He said most of it would go to areas east of the Rift Valley where maize is grown in abundance.

Mr. Muliro thanked the Kenya Ports Authority for the effort it was making to offload the fertiliser. "I am told that in a day they offload 1,200 tons," he noted.

The offloading is scheduled to be completed today.

The Permanent Secretary also thanked Kenya Railways, which will be transporting the fertiliser upcountry. He added that some

of the fertiliser would remain in Mombasa to help Coast farmers.

The Norwegian Ambassador said his country had had good relations with Kenya since the latter's independence.

He pointed out that the co-operation extended to Kenya's development programme in projects such as road building and water supply.

The Ambassador noted that for some reasons this year, some of the projects had been delayed and his government had had to look for ways in which to use the money allocated to Kenya this year.

"We were told Kenya was in urgent need of fertiliser and we decided to produce, procure and ship the commodity before signing an agreement," he said.

He added: "We have mutual trust between us. We believe the agreement will be signed - but work first and formalities later."

Mr. Muliro was accompanied by Mr. J.K. Muthama, Director of Agriculture, Mr. John Gatheru, Provincial Director of Agriculture, Mr. Amos Nyagah, Kenya Farmers Association's shipping manager, and Mr. Eliud Karanja, Kenya Ports Authority's operations manager.

KIBINGE ASKS PRC TO REDUCE TRADE IMBALANCE

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Oct 79 p 11

[Text]

KENYA has called on China to help remove the imbalance of trade between the two countries.

The call was made by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Leonard Kibinge, at a Government luncheon organised in honour of a Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. H. Ying, who yesterday made a stop-over visit to Kenya on his way to Somalia.

The luncheon was attended by the Chinese Ambassador to Kenya, Mr. Yang Keming, and other officials from the Embassy and the Kenya Government.

Mr. Kibinge warned of the widening imbalance of trade in favour of China. "This imbalance could be removed and one of the ways of doing it is for Kenya to export more goods to China," he said.

In 1964, Kenya imported Chinese goods valued at Sh 14,912,000, while China imported Kenyan goods worth about Sh 7.9 million.

In 1977, Kenya imported goods worth about Sh 2,326 million from China while the latter imported Sh 584 million worth of Kenyan goods. The two countries had an imbalance of trade of more than Sh 1,740 million in favour of China.

Mr. Kibinge said that the re-opening of the Kenyan Embassy in China about a year ago was a symbol of the growing ties between the two countries.

He said Kenya was grateful to China for agreeing to undertake feasibility studies and joint financing of projects such as paddy-rice cultivation, the construction of a rice mill with a bran shop, cotton growing in semi-arid areas and the proposed national sports complex.

Mr. Hu, who had met various Government officials including the Permanent Secretary in the Office of the President, Mr. J. G. Kiereini, said it was his government's set principle and policy to strengthen relations between the two countries.

CSO: 4420

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF MOI'S YEAR IN OFFICE NOTED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 14 Oct 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

A YEAR ago today, at a glittering ceremony in Nairobi, Daniel arap Moi was formally installed as the second President of Kenya.

In the year that has passed since that historic day, he has firmly stamped his personal brand of leadership on the nation; he has formulated what has become known as 'the Nyayo philosophy'; and he has taken steps to ensure that the nation continues on the road to progress and prosperity, at the same time improving the lives of all Kenyans.

Ever since the death of Mzee Jomo Kenyatta, the founding father of the nation's independence and its first President, in August, 1978, the events that have occurred in Kenya, all hinged around the orderly succession of power to then Vice-President Moi, have marked this nation as a land of stability ruled by wise men.

In many ways, Daniel arap Moi was the man that held the nation together in its darkest moments. He was the glue that bonded the whole together, the unifying force around which a mourning people gathered.

Although Mr. Moi was sworn in as Acting President a few hours after Mzee's death on August 22 last year, October 14, 1978, marked the day when he was installed as President in his own right, having been unanimously elected by Kanu as its President, and consequently the nation's President, earlier that month.

Having presided over what has been described as the most orderly transfer of power in Black Africa in modern times, Mr. Moi was quick to get on with the task of governing.

Love and unity

It was not long before he called on Kenyans to follow in his *Nyayo* (footsteps) and at the same time preached a policy of peace, love and unity to the people. It was a philosophy that he was to deliver and expound on personally in all corners of the republic during the past year.

Side by side with his *Nyayo* policies, President Moi has launched a major war on corruption, within the Government and without; he moved swiftly to release all political detainees (making Kenya one of the few nations on the continent without such prisoners); set in motion steps designed to streamline the Civil Service; reorganised parastatal bodies with a view to making them more efficient and less unwieldy; and called on Kenyans to abandon heavy drinking in favour of nation-building.

Deeply conscious of his responsibilities to a constituency that makes up more than half the nation's population — the children — President Moi has taken myriad steps to ensure that the younger generation also enjoys the fruits of independence. In this connection, his deep concern for our youth was made apparent when he initiated a free milk supply scheme in primary schools all over the country.

While stressing time and again that Kenya is a nation on the run, Mr. Moi has also stated his belief that Kenya as a nation cannot live in isolation; it needs friends and allies.

General Elections

As part of a campaign to show the flag in foreign lands, Mr. Moi during the past year paid a highly successful State visit to Britain and also visited Holland, France, Saudi Arabia, Malawi, Tanzania and Ethiopia. The President also attended the annual Commonwealth Heads of State summit held earlier this year in Lusaka, Zambia.

As President Moi completes a year in office today, the nation is on the brink of general elections, parliamentary and civic. It is obvious that following the elections on November 8 the President will form a new Government made up of persons deeply committed to his *Nyayo* philosophy.

As a mark of the immense popularity that he enjoys in the land, and of the high regard in which he is held by the people, President Moi is being returned unopposed — as MP and as the nation's President.

As we approach the decade of the Eighties, Kenyans are fortunate to have as their President a man who has proved a most skillful and adept leader, a hard-working and humane man who has been a fount of love and unity, a man who is truly of the people.

In many speeches during the past year President Moi has hammered home the point that he can only lead well and wisely if he has the support of the people.

If the wildly enthusiastic receptions he has received as he has criss-crossed the nation is anything to go by, it is apparent that the people's support, love and affection are things he enjoys nationally.

MINISTER FOR NATIONAL RESOURCES DISCUSSES POLITICAL CAREER

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 14 Oct 79 pp 4, 5

[Interview with Mbiyu Koinange, minister for national resources, in Nairobi last week by John Esibi]

[Text]

MR. KOINANGE, you have occupied the Kiambaa parliamentary seat ever since Kenya attained independence in 1963 with less opposition than you face right now during the forthcoming general elections. How do you explain this apparent opposition that has suddenly sprung up in your constituency?

A. The question of contesting elections is a right for every citizen both in Kiambaa, and in the Republic as a whole. So in the case of Kiambaa, it is the right of the people there to declare their intention to run for the seat.

Similarly, it is the right of the voters to exercise their constitutional right of choosing whatever candidate they like. It is true, however, that for many years I have been working and serving the people in that constituency and the people of Kenya in general. And for that reason I still feel that I am going to win my seat in the forthcoming general elections.

Q. But what reason would you give as a major contributory factor which has prompted as many as eight politicians to oppose you in Kiambaa? Would you say there are some shortcomings in your leadership?

A. This is a crisis that I personally couldn't reveal. I don't know what is in their hearts. It is true that some of the candidates

had in the past promised they would never oppose me during my life time. But, as I have just explained, the reasons why they have decided to oppose me are with them, not with me.

I still feel that because of the work I have accomplished in the past, I am still wanted by the people of Kiambaa, and I leave it to them to decide.

Q. You once served as a political advisor to three African leaders i.e. the late President Kenyatta, the late President Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere. How would you assess and compare the qualities of the three men?

A. I have worked with my late brother, President Kenyatta, right from the beginning, both in Europe and here. Various plans that have come to be the backbone and foundation of our nation's progress today we had discussed together with the late President Kenyatta.

With this in mind, I would have thought that one would have appreciated the fact that I am still living, ready to offer the opportunity in the form of advice in connection with anything that may have been discussed during Mzee's time as President.

I would have expected to be consulted just in case, rather than being asked by a few people (some of whom are opposing me) to retire from politics.

Q. But having had an opportunity of working with those three Presidents, Mr. Koinange, how do you compare them?

A. Apart from President Nkrumah or President Nyerere (to whom I am still very close) I regarded President Kenyatta as their old statesman, their father and my father too, from a governmental point of view.

President Kenyatta was a world figure. I first met the late President Nkrumah in 1945 when President Kenyatta and I launched the then Pan-African Movement in Manchester. At that time our late President Kenyatta was the leading political figure.

Mzee was a world statesman who was highly regarded the world over. So there couldn't be any comparison between Mzee and the other two Presidents in question. But one thing which was clear, however, was that the three Presidents in question worked as a team under the leadership of the late President Kenyatta.

Q. Many people think that you have dropped politically in the past year, noting that in the past, not only were you a Cabinet Minister, but you used to accompany the Head of State almost wherever he went. Do you see yourself also in that perspective?

A. It was never and could never be regarded as a political fall. That is perhaps what some people think, but I would not see it that way. In the present Government, I have never been asked this or that. So the word "drop" does not come in here.

To say the least the present Ministry of Natural Resources with which I have been entrusted, I treasure it and value it highly.

This is because when I was actually organising the upper part of the Government, i.e. to bring tranquillity within the Government and the Ministers, I attached great importance to this Ministry. That was the time when we attached great importance to minerals for the wealth of our country.

So when President Moi decided to give me this Ministry of Natural Resources, I thought that it was the greatest honour that our President could bestow on any person. I feel very proud of being entrusted with the responsibility of this vital Ministry of Natural Resources. I think that this is the rare honour that our Government gave me.

Q. What of the claim that as the former Minister of State in the Office of the President, Mr. Koinange you used your office to "suppress" many people and various issues in this country? Some people claim you manipulated your former office to the detriment of many people in the interest of a few people. How do you defend yourself on this?

A. The word "suppression" is absolutely untrue. There exists not a single person in Kenya that I ever "suppressed." Even in the former Parliament, I once made a statement and told the Speaker to look at *Hansard* and he would find that there was not a single reference in my own voice where I

ever spoke anything against a single person.

I demonstrated at that time that the relevant correspondence be produced to prove I had "suppressed" anybody. If I never consulted former colleagues of mine in Parliament, the same is absolutely true, and I repeat, absolutely true, that I have never, ever suppressed anybody. I would want to know any single person, living or dead, that I ever "suppressed." Because it is absolutely untrue.

Q. Your critics also claim and maintain that in the past very few people had access to either you as a politician, or to your office for that matter for official business. What do you say about this?

A. That is, again, absolutely untrue. My secretary here is perhaps my witness on this charge. I could show you files of people who always called in to see me here. After all, all those people who have wished to see me officially here have in writing applied to see me. Their applications are never thrown away, they are kept for record.

I never throw away anybody. And there has never been any person who refused to see in the office, either now or in the past. It is only those persons who have never come to see me officially here that claim this, because they have never been seen, and this is because they never came to see me.

One thing, however, must be stated clearly. If anybody at that time wished to see me at the time when I was busy with the late President, either accompanying him in Mombasa or Nakuru, and the person wishing to meet me came to my office, naturally he or she could not see me.

This is because I was away with the President.

Q. How do you explain further claims to the effect that it was during your term as Minister of State in the Office of the President that would-be "assassination" squads of "Ngorekos" were initiated and, in fact, formed? According to the claims by the former Assistant Commissioner of Police in Rift Valley, Mr. J.M. Mungai, the special anti-stock theft unit was formed with prior approval and clearance by your office.

A. As former Minister in

charge of the Office of the President, I went personally and saw all the officers and departments within my own Ministry. So for anyone to suggest that I directly or indirectly knew anything of the sort or, to say the least, that I had access to the said Ngorekos squad is totally untrue. I personally knew nothing about the squad.

Q. Soon after the smooth political transition following President Kenyatta's death, Mr. Koinange, there occurred certain murmurings by some politicians in Central Province to the effect that "Kiambu District was finished". You bring one of the major politicians in Kiambu District what was your attitude to such claims?

A. First of all I will never act on rumours. People say the people in Kiambu District have done this, they have done that. First of all if you look at it from the economic point of view, Kiambu is very much advanced. We invited His Excellency the President to Kiambu to prove to him that the people there are loyal.

We also showed that we are absolutely united in Kiambu. No such claims that "Kiambu was finished" were injected by people outside Kiambu, to try to show how, according to them, we in Kiambu were divided. But take it from me, the people in Kiambu are very much united, and they could not have claimed that their district was "finished". These are claims by outsiders.

There is no set unity or anything special that other districts and provinces apart from Kiambu or Central Province for that matter do not possess. Kiambu and Central Province, for that matter, are just one part of the country, and therefore there is nothing that they have or lack that other parts do possess. We are one people of Kenya enjoying the same unity.

Q. Mr. Koinange, are you aware of the feelings outside Central Province, particularly in the past, to the effect that Gema has been trying to monopolise everything in the country? Taking for granted that you are a member of Gema, how would you react to such feelings?

A. I am a member of Gema, and a strong one too. And we have some office-bearers, and as such you should go and ask this question to such officials.

Q. What is your personal view on the stand adopted last week by Kanu to bar some ex-KPU officials from contesting seats in the forthcoming general elections?

A. I am a member of Kanu, and therefore what the party decides, particularly its hierarchy, I cannot as an individual contradict or go contrary to. Neither can I or you as an individual give a separate opinion. More so when the Governing Council has made its ruling on the issue in question.

An individual should not try to...inject his feelings into a decision like that.

CSO: 4420

MOI TO INVITE POPE TO KENYA AFTER ZAIRE VISIT IN 1980

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Moi is to invite Pope John Paul II to Kenya after the pontiff's visit to Zaire next year.

This would be done in conjunction with Maurice Cardinal Otunga, he announced yesterday.

An announcement of the Pope's visit to Zaire was made at the weekend.

President Moi described the leader of the world's Roman Catholics as a man who preached love and wanted to see peace flourish on earth. He said he would like to see the Pope visit Kenya.

The President was giving a brief address yesterday to a large inter-denominational congregation at the Holy Family Cathedral, Nairobi, during a thanksgiving mass to mark the first anniversary of his Presidency.

President Moi said Kenyans were thankful to God for having guided the country on the path of peace, unity and stability during the past year.

He said that, through God's blessings, Kenya had gone through the transition period peacefully and had achieved significant strides in various fields of development.

He called on Kenyans to preserve the ideals of peace, love and unity and lead a righteous life, adding that these would spur wananchi to more achievements.

And he urged every Kenyan to expand his vision and be committed to the well-being of the country. While not all had been accomplished, he said, through the blessings of God "we shall succeed".

President Moi thanked religious bodies in the country for their prayers, which, he said, had benefited the country in many ways.

The mass was conducted by Bishop Raphael Ndingi Mwana wa Nzeki of Nakuru.

Others who gave prayers were the Moderator of the PCEA Church, the Rev. John Gatu, Bishop Lawi Imathiu of the Methodist Church, and the Rev.

John Kago of All Saints Cathedral.

Bishop Ndingi said President Moi had set an example of hard work, devotion and selfless service to wananchi and added that "even the blind" could feel the impact of his contribution.

He commended the President for abolishing all school levies and providing free milk to all primary schoolchildren.

Among those who attended the service with President Moi were the Attorney-General, Charles Njonjo, Water Development Minister Dr. Gikonyo Kiano, Home Affairs Minister Stanley Oluotiropi, Works Minister Nathan Munoko, Local Government Minister Robert Matano and Natural Resources Minister Mbiyu Koinange.

KIBAKI UNOPPOSED FOR OTHAYA SEAT

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 19 Oct 79 p 5

[Excerpt]

VICE-PRESIDENT Mwai Kibaki was yesterday declared the sole candidate for the Othaya Constituency seat.

Escorted by thousands of jubilant wananchi, Mr. Kibaki presented his nomination papers to Nyeri DC Milton ole Ncharo at around 11.30 a.m.

As Mr. Ncharo announced Mr. Kibaki's sole candidature outside his office, there was continued chanting of 'Nyayo! Nyayo!'

Mr. Kibaki had earlier left his Othaya home escorted by a procession of a two-mile motorcade. The procession stopped at Kamukunji Stadium from where Mr. Kibaki, surrounded by teams of traditional dancers, walked on foot up to the DC's office where he was received by all Nyeri district aspiring candidates.

Addressing wananchi after presenting his papers, Mr. Kibaki urged both the candidates and the supporters to conduct themselves peacefully following the Nyayo philosophy.

He said campaigns should be devoid of character assassination.

"In Nyeri District, we should strive to ensure that everything goes on smoothly without any ugly incidents or injuries," Mr. Kibaki said.

The Vice-President urged the people to elect their leaders wisely adding that anyone without the virtues of a good leader should not be elected to public office.

He said Kenya did not want leaders who plotted on how to fight others.

CSO: 4420

APPARENT LACK OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN STUDENTS, LEADERS NOTED

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 14 Oct 79 p 6

[Text]

UNIVERSITY of Nairobi students have started their Christmas holiday a bit early and no one knows when the holiday will end. Naturally, a good number of them are disappointed because the University started its first term only two weeks ago and, according to the timetable the Christmas vacation was due to start on or around December 15.

A number of questions are being asked about the real reason for the University closure, apart from it enabling the students to "participate fully in the general elections."

To begin with, just before the surprise holiday was announced several hundred University students took to the streets of Nairobi to express their views about the forthcoming general elections, and in particular the barring of ex-KPU leaders. Students were shouting in the streets and "demanded" that all candidates be cleared for the elections, claiming that they were fighting for justice. Despite their behaviour, the police watched the whole episode from a distance and never at any time came into confrontation with the demonstrators.

Whether that student demonstration had anything to do with the early Christmas holiday is anybody's guess, but the demonstration itself should give all of us food for thought about our highest education institution vis-a-vis the nation's political development.

Though many people will not admit it, universities throughout the world are normally very sensitive political centres and I guess the University of Nairobi is no exception. This fact is well-known to many of our leaders who at one time talked of establishing a Kanu branch on the campus which would be represented even in the National executive Committee, whose very decision to bar some ex-KPU leaders the students were demonstrating against.

Should a party branch have been established on the campus as soon as the idea was conceived? What happened to the idea of involving university students more directly with the aspirations of the ruling party, and therefore those of the Government?

Are the students so isolated that they have little knowledge of what is required of them? What method can the students adopt to make their opinions known on the country's political development?

Abdicate

These are questions which are probably more easily asked than answered, but avoiding answering them is almost same as abdicating the responsibility of shaping the students into responsible men and women who sooner or later will have to play their role as citizens of this nation.

The sooner they are introduced to the whole machinery of nation building, while they are still undergraduates, the better it will be for the nation and there can probably be no better way of doing so than making them play a meaningful role in the party and everything it stands for.

There is a school of thought which believes that the student population at the University of Nairobi, as well as at Kenyatta University College, is as diversified politically as the country itself and that whatever political activities take place on the campus are actually being reflected in the rest of the nation.

Those who believe in this theory substantiate it by arguing that all groupings in our society, be they tribal, social or political, have their representatives at the University, thus we have groups of students who are closer to Gema than they are to NAU or the Luo Union.

Even if this argument is only half true, it means that there are a lot of sympathisers outside the campus who think students were not wrong in letting the Government know their feelings about the Kanu decision to bar some people from taking part in the elections.

Whatever the case may be, the time seems to be opportune for those in authority to devise ways and means of making university students and their teachers voice their opinions on national matters with as little friction as possible.

It must be accepted that at no time in the future will students be silenced completely. Efforts to do so in the past have only created situation which brought the students into physical confrontation with the police.

In May, 1975, the University was closed for several months following student disturbances

which caused extensive damage to university property as well as injuries to some students. If there is any lesson to be learned from the past it is that the use of force by students, or even by the authorities, does not solve any problems; instead, it creates animosity between students and the establishment which can be, and probably has been, used by the enemies of this nation to cause chaos.

Whichever way one looks at the recent activities at the University of Nairobi, it is obvious there are a number of problems which need the attention of the leaders of this nation to solve them. Maybe one of the most acute is an apparent lack of communication between students and the powers-that-be. It is difficult to point an accusing finger at anyone; it is something inherited from the past.

Links

To many observers President Daniel arap Moi has made several efforts to establish links with the students, by talking to them directly, and without notice when passing by the campus. Perhaps the students should have taken advantage of his surprise visits to establish closer ties with the Office of the President.

In the hopes that both students and the Administration at the University will now have plenty of time to take stock of the pros and cons of their problems, and what are their root causes, during their Christmas vacation, it is the belief of many that something should be done to end any future confusion at the University of Nairobi.

Why don't those concerned start working towards that goal now? Why?

SECT ORDERED TO DEMOLISH CHURCH

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 16 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

USUPURO DO (Narok District)
Richard Wamwenge has ordered the followers of a sect, the Jerusalem Church of God, to demolish their church and move away from Mullot market or face prosecution.

The sect which started a month ago advised its members not to go to hospitals for treatment or send their children to school. The sect followers have already taken their children from schools.

The fanatical sect has also been blamed for allegedly causing several bizarre incidents and social disturbances. It is said men and women sleep together inside the church. At night they usually slaughter two bulls for their supper which members are forced to bring to the church.

The DO warned that the Government would protect the public from self-proclaimed messiahs who have no respect for smooth development of the country.

He reiterated the freedom of worship in the country but said it should not be used by a few people to jeopardise public safety.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

CIVIC ELECTIONS CANDIDATES NOMINATED--Candidates for the November 8 civic elections were nominated yesterday. About 6,000 candidates went to various district headquarters to present their nomination papers before the noon deadline. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Oct 79 pp 1, 4]

OIL, MINERAL EXPLORATION--Kenya is actively engaged in oil and mineral exploration, the Minister for Natural Resources, Mr Mbiyu Koinange, has said in Nairobi. "We believe that there is every possibility that soon we shall strike oil in Kenya around the Coast, or in North-Eastern Province. If our neighbors like Tanzania and other countries have the same soil stratum as ours which contains oil and other minerals, why not us as well?" he asked. The Minister disclosed that "although previous efforts to find oil by the Government have failed, we are signing a fresh agreement with an independent American company to assist us explore for oil, and we shall soon find it." [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Oct 79 p 8]

MOI ON CORRUPTION--President Moi yesterday reaffirmed his commitment to take necessary measures to end corruption in Kenya. Speaking at a luncheon at State House Nairobi to mark the first anniversary of his installation as the Second President of Kenya, President Moi called on Kenyans to assist in any way possible to eradicate corruption so that Kenya could be a better country in which social justice, freedom from fear and exploitation and equal opportunities could reign. He said those who engaged in corruption and other evil activities must be seen as enemies of Kenya. [Excerpt] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Oct 79 p 16]

CSO: 4420

SOUTH AFRICAN GENERAL DISCUSSES WAR AGAINST SWAPO

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 7 Sep 79 p 5

[Article by Andre Le Roux]

[Text] WINDHOEK--South Africa and South-West Africa will have to win the struggle which the Marxists are waging against them--"There is no alternative," said Gen Magnus Malan, chief of the South African Defense Force, last night here at the opening of the annual Windhoek inspection.

"South African and South-West African military forces together will wage the physical struggle so long as it seems necessary. We shall see that these forces are thoroughly prepared both physically and mentally."

General Malan did say, however, that there is one major qualification and that is that it must be realized that the security forces at all times are rooted in the people.

"Without the active support of the people at home in every field and at every level imaginable, the man in uniform can never do his best. Without that support, his morale, his fighting spirit, and his endurance will be affected.

"If he knows he enjoys the support of his government, his leaders, his friends, and his family, he will not hesitate to lay down his life for the sake of his country and his people."

General Malan says South-West Africa's ability to withstand the present revolutionary threat is now being severely tested.

"I have no doubt that South-West Africans have accepted the present challenge, since they have already stood this test these past 13 years.

"But as the struggle drags on, the burden becomes heavier and the demands made of all sectors of the country and its people become heavier and heavier."

He says if all the lessons which can be learned from similar situations are taken to heart and the lessons applied, nothing will prevent them from stopping the communist attack.

"The major lesson is still that the political leadership must gain and keep the good will and support of the population. Survival or ruin hinge entirely on that. In order to achieve this, South-West Africans must gain and keep the political initiative. In South-West Africa the people have partially taken the political initiative away from SWAPO.

"This was brought about by, among other things, the free election in which everybody was able to participate, the abolition of certain restrictive measures, equal salary and pay, and the opening up of facilities to all population groups."

General Malan says most of SWAPO's slogans and propaganda were defused by these actions and this offers to the population of South-West Africa much more than the enemy can offer.

9372

CSO: 4408

INTERVIEW OF NAMIBIA ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL VILJOEN

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 10, 11 Sep 79

[Exclusive interview of Administrator-General Viljoen by Andre le Roux]

[10 Sep 79 p 4]

[Text] Dr Gerrit Viljoen, the Administrator-General of South-West Africa, for the first time since taking over from Justice Theunie Steyn says where he is leading the country. In this exclusive interview with DIE TRANSVALER, Dr Viljoen heralds a new stage in South-West Africa's independence process. He announces that before long a start will be made on writing a constitution "something which we must resolve before we can go any further."

Question: Your Excellency, what besides the flaws in the Waldheim plan is delaying South-West Africa's progress toward independence?

Answer: I think one ought not to underestimate the impatience of the elected leaders of South-West Africa over this matter. This is something which is growing very strong.

First, there is the West's vacillation in acting with decisiveness in regard to the things about which they agreed with South Africa and the leaders of South-West Africa. The deviation from the agreement because of pressure from SWAPO naturally creates a confidence gap on the part of South Africa and the South-West African leaders.

A second limiting factor is SWAPO's fear and uncertainty that it can win an election--and that causes the confusing demands which SWAPO continues to make. It is a fact that SWAPO does not want to abide by a domestic test. We need not argue a great deal over that, since Nujoma himself has said they are not interested in majority rule; they are interested in taking over power.

Another delaying factor--but this is something about which we can do something and indeed have done something--is the time and effort which it is taking to

draft a constitution for South-West Africa. Naturally, the drafting of a constitution was delayed, among other things, by the attempt to first hold a UN-supervised election and to get a new constitutional assembly. But I think that, although this possibility remains open, the present national assembly can nonetheless do a very large part of the preparatory work, the spade work, and the debating work for the drafting of a constitution. We are paying attention to that.

A fourth factor is the transfer of executive and administrative power from the present executive authority, namely South Africa, to the directorates in South-West Africa, which also opens the way for the establishment of an independent executive power even before independence.

The first two delaying factors are beyond our control. They are for the West and SWAPO to solve. The last two are something about which we are actually doing something.

Question: Is the drafting of a constitution for South-West Africa in the near future?

Answer: Attention is already being given to the job of accomplishing this. The drafting of a constitution is, in my opinion, a complex operation with different inputs. One can deal with them one at a time.

In my opinion a high priority is to try to achieve clarity with respect to a division of functions between the first level of government (the central government) and the second level (the ethnic authorities).

This we must resolve before we can go further.

Question: What role can the present national assembly play in the drafting of the planned constitution?

Answer: The ironing out of fundamental and practical problems having to do with the constitution. The national assembly has a very important job: to establish the people's trust in the democratic process, of which the assembly is an expression and a symbol. This is in contrast to SWAPO's approach of power and terror.

In addition, the national assembly is at the same time really a training school--a training in familiarization with the problems of government.

Question: Do you think it is possible to involve all the groups within South-West Africa, particularly those which are not represented in the national assembly, if an internationally acceptable solution is not possible?

Answer: Yes. Had I not considered this possible, I would not have tried to move in this direction. I think this is really possible and desirable. I have already stated my conviction that in the interim, until such time as the international arrangements are finalized, the maximum participation in the structured political process of all democratically-oriented political parties must be brought about.

In my talks with the parties outside the national assembly, which are still in their initial phase, I was seeking, among other things, to find out whether cooperation can come from their side.

In that regard there were no positive results.

But I think this is really possible as well as desirable.

Question: Would you like the Namibia National Front (NNF) and the SWAPO Democrats (SWAPO-D) involved in the writing of a constitution which you now envision?

Answer: Yes, I think we must try to make the basis for participation in the work on a constitution as broad as possible.

Question: And not just limit participation to the national assembly?

Answer: No, the national assembly is the organ which must do the work and my aim is to see whether people from these groups can be involved in the national assembly. The proclamation which the national assembly made makes provision for this.

Question: What are your highest priorities with respect to the drafting of the planned constitution?

Answer: The working out of a division of functions between the higher and lower levels of government. I have little doubt that there can be, must be, and will be devised a workable system whereby the various ethnic authorities and the national assembly, or whatever higher-level government there is, can be made into a functional whole.

Question: How should these functions be determined?

Answer: I think those functions should be established on a basis which holds good for all lower-level governments. There are at this stage three different bases for lower-level authorities--that for the whites, that for Rehoboth, and that whereby the legislative assemblies of the various black homelands function.

From those different systems whereby powers in the present lower-level authorities differ greatly there must be designed one uniform system for all the lower-level governments.

There exist then of course a number of lower-level authorities free to negotiate with the national assembly greater or lesser powers, but this then is a question for negotiation.

Question: The present legislative assembly has in many respects much broader powers than any other lower-level authority. Is that as it should be?

Answer: As I already said, there are now three different systems of lower-level government. Consequently, there now must be found a uniform basis for determination of function.

This will mean that all the lower-level authorities will have the same functions as the white people's or the whites the same as all the other ones.

There will have to be adjustments on all sides.

But I want to say again this need not necessarily be a straitjacket which will impose precisely the same pattern on everybody. Every group will still be allowed to negotiate this with the national government.

Question: What then in the event of a new constitutional assembly after an election supervised by the United Nations?

Answer: I think this aspect of the constitution, namely, the lower level of government, must be ironed out as much as possible, but if a UN election eventually takes place and a new constitutional assembly comes into being, it will naturally have to take a fresh look at things.

But if the present national assembly has paid attention to this, then I am quite certain it will lead to an easier and better solution beforehand.

One need not continually reinvent the wheel.

[11 Sep 79 p 13]

[Text] Part two of our exclusive interview with the Administrator-General of South-West Africa, Dr Gerrit Viljoen. In part one yesterday Dr Viljoen said a new constitution is being drafted for South-West Africa, particularly with respect to the central question of the division of functions between the higher and lower levels of government.

Against this background Dr Viljoen says under what circumstances ethnic elections--as well as a white election--will be held in the territory. Also discussed are the problems associated with the establishment of a civil service for South-West Africa and in connection with that the future of white civil servants.

Question: Is South-West Africa really ready for independence, Your Excellency?

Answer: This is a very idealistic sort of question. There are few countries which are really ready for independence in the full sense of the word when they become independent these days. But in so far as South-West Africa is not ready for independence, it is now being made ready.

This is being done by, for example, the functioning of the national assembly and the establishment of South-West Africa's own civil service, as well as by the recruitment of black people and the training of those black people to play their role in the civil service.

Question: Is it really possible to establish a new, independent civil service in South-West Africa before the attainment of independence?

Answer: The concept of an 'independent civil service' is naturally a very far-reaching term. I do not think South-West Africa can--before or after independence--maintain a civil service without the expert help of South Africa.

In that sense of the word the word 'independence' is inaccurate. It cannot be independent of help from elsewhere, but it can be independent in the sense that it carries out the wishes of the government of the country.

In that sense I think a civil service can indeed be established before independence is attained.

Question: And the civil servants?

Answer: All the civil servants who are seconded to South-West Africa accept the seconding knowing that they must be loyal to the policies which must be carried out here. So they no longer carry out the policies of their parent departments in South Africa, instead, they carry out those of the South-West Africa civil service.

Question: At what stage will the civil servants be forced to choose between going or staying?

Answer: Inevitably, they will be forced to choose when South-West Africa becomes independent--or when there takes place a transfer of executive power to a body which is drawn from the national assembly.

The government of South-West Africa will also have to be able to decide whether it will or will not have restricted personnel.

Question: What can be done to keep the civil servants here?

Answer: I think there are various things which are necessary to keep them here.

First, they will naturally have to be loyal to the policies which are being carried out here. Otherwise, they will not be acceptable.

Second, the whites have a great need for assurance with regard to the functions of lower-level government; in other words, the extent to which the whites will have self-government with respect to matters affecting the white community. For that reason, trying to finalize the division of functions between higher and lower levels is a high priority.

Third, the civil servants will naturally have to have career security. They must either be satisfied with the new conditions of employment governing their service to the South-West Africa civil service or, on the other hand, there must be acceptable conditions of seconding on the basis of which they are seconded here from South Africa.

The conditions of employment of the seconded civil servants are now being given high priority by me and by the government in South Africa in order to finalize the matter.

Question: Will this be cleared up soon?

Answer: I heartily hope so. I personally am pushing for a speedy decision. But there are still problems which must be ironed out.

Question: So the civil servants will know before long?

Answer: Correct.

Question: Can the whites, in your opinion, manage to remain in South-West Africa as an entity?

Answer: To that I answer yes.

And I think there is enough common ground between the various parties to build on with a view to bringing about here a distribution which will make probably not all the whites but a majority of them feel that it is worth while to give their full support in the interest of South-West Africa.

This is particularly so because each white with common sense must realize that if South-West Africa must be given up it will have an effect on the whole security situation in Southern Africa. The people who work in South-West Africa work not just for South-West Africa. They work here to bring about an orderly state of affairs which is also in the interest of their neighbors in Southern Africa.

Question: Can an election among the whites resolve the bitterness in their ranks?

Answer: An election is not to resolve one problem or another. An election is part of the democratic process. It serves a purpose regardless of whether it helps to resolve something now. Consequently, elections at the proper time for all lower-level governments are necessary for the democratic process here in South-West Africa.

The question is simply whether there are not at this stage circumstances which will make an election a confusing factor which can impair the country's security.

The judgment up to now has been that all lower-level elections must just be put off.

But in my opinion it is not just a question of security and of possible intensification of the political quarrel which can accompany such an election.

I think also that there must first be certainty with respect to the functions of government at the lower level before meaningful ethnic elections can be held.

Question: The black political leaders think the white problem is being over-emphasized. Do you agree?

Answer: I think the formulation of the question is a little loaded. If one only discusses the white problem, then it naturally will be overemphasized.

But my view from the start was:

I am here not just to pay attention to so-called white disunity. I am here to serve the whole spectrum of interests of the whole population of South-West Africa. Consequently, I said at the start of the interview the bringing in of all the democratic parties which are outside the national assembly is for me a high priority and this affects the whites only to a very slight extent. This affects particularly the black groups.

9372

CSO: 4408

BACKGROUND ON CAPRIVI STRIP PROVIDED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 79 p 6

[Text]

EVEN in a land of stark contrasts, South West Africa's narrow appendage — the Caprivi Strip — is a demographical and geographical enigma.

Dense African jungle, bad roads and an almost impenetrable language barrier separate the Caprivians from their fellow countrymen in SWA.

Bordering four African States — Botswana, Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Zambia and Angola — Caprivi is the territory's inheritance from German colonial insistence on access to the Zambesi River at the end of the last century.

Nowadays, little more than 30 000 Caprivians share the Lozi language of former Barotseland in South-Western Zambia. Many Caprivians also retain strong family links with relatives living in Zambia.

Unlike the rest of SWA where Afrikaans is the lingua franca among the 10 population groups, educated Caprivians speak only English as a second language. It is a relic of an age when Caprivian schools taught the syllabuses of the neighbouring English colonies.

Not apart

Despite the wide communications gap and close family ties across the Zambesi, Caprivians do not consider themselves a nation apart from SWA.

"We belong to greater Namibia and to no other country," said Mr Gabriel Siseho, Caprivi's Minister of Education, a man who himself has not seen his grandmother, living in Zambia, for over two decades.

Caprivi juts out as a finger between Angola and Zambia in the north, and Botswana in the south. In the east it is flanked for a few kilometres by Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

The Cuando River from Angola traverses Caprivi about midway. Except for a few Bushmen, Caprivi west of the Cuando is virtually unpopulated.

The Caprivians concentrate east of the Cuando. In the south of Caprivi, the Cuando changes its course eastwards and becomes known first as the Linyanti River and then the Mashai River, forming the natural border between Caprivi and Botswana.

A short distance before the Mashai pours its water into the Zambesi, the extended river becomes known as the Chobe.

Caprivians belong to two main tribes. The Mafue (numbering about 18 000) live in the Western half of Eastern Caprivi. The Masubia (about 12 000) also live in the Western half of Eastern Caprivi. The Masubia live in the inaccessible swamps of the remote Eastern Caprivi.

Contact with the Masubia people is difficult. In

emergencies, the quickest way to reach these people is by helicopter, and this is often necessary. Defence personnel at Katima Mulilo regularly conduct mercy flights to the Masubia to airlift critically ill patients or to drop provisions during floods, which occur almost annually.

The authorities at Katima Mulilo estimate the Masubia pay political allegiance to Swapo.

The more affluent tribesmen of the Mafue are reported to support the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance. There are no other political groups in Caprivi.

Caprivians are an honest people and they dislike violence.

"To me it would seem the people of Caprivi are not acquainted with crime," says Lt Wynand Schoemans, police chief at Katima Mulilo.

Crimes against the person are negligible. Petty theft is the newcomer. The ingredients for modern shoplifting were introduced to the relatively unsophisticated consumer community of Caprivi when the first-ever self-service supermarket opened its doors at Katima Mulilo.

Unversed and unaccustomed to the ways of modern marketing, villagers from the bush often find the freely displayed goods on the shelves too much of a temptation and try to leave without saving.



The Americans would call it a panhandle ... the Caprivi Strip juts eastwards to share frontiers with four African States: Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe Rhodesia and Botswana.

But the public prosecutor has understanding for the people and will only institute legal proceedings against offenders after repeated warnings.

"Game poaching is the only other major crime," Lt Schoeman says.

For centuries Caprivi has been game country. Birds of every hue and cry flock together amid chattering monkeys and baboons in the treetops, watched by leopards, snakes and even lions in the dense undergrowth.

Tiger fish and armadas of crocodiles patrol the mighty Zambezi — and when the sun

goes down, the hippos get together for nightly garden parties, much to the annoyance of residents on the river banks. Visitors may even encounter a hippo taking a late-night stroll in the streets of Katima Mulilo town.

But game poachers' main targets are the large herds of elephant in Caprivi. Illegal tusk-hunting of elephant and the sale of ivory are strictly controlled and Caprivi's herds are swelling again.

Economists and agriculturists calculate that with proper development Caprivi can become a tourist haven and the pantry of SWA.

Much of Caprivi's surface is almost permanently under water. Agricultural officers are currently conducting viability studies of rice and other crops in the numerous mulapos (small, shallow lakes and vleis).

Agriculture experts have reported that Caprivi (about the size of Holland) could produce enough protein and horticultural crops to feed the entire SWA and have enough left over for export.

Obstacles

To realise their development dreams Caprivians will have to overcome some formidable obstacles. The land strip's remoteness and the absence of infrastructure, particularly roads, are the main problems facing the Caprivi government.

The locals jokingly refer to the only main road, linking Katima Mulilo with greater SWA as "The Golden Highway". It is a 900 km stretch of severe dirt road between Katima and Grootfontein, the nearest large town. At times, parts of the road can be travelled by four-wheel drive only and it may take up to four hours to negotiate 100 km.

"Almost everything here has to be flown in, because we are so cut off from the rest of the world," said Maj Fred Oelschig, Officer Commanding Caprivi Military Zone. — Sapa.

DTA SECRETARY DENIES THAT DTA CENTER HAS ARSENAL

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Oct 79 p 3

[Article by Paul Lange]

[Text]

The Chief secretary of the DTA has denied that there is an arsenal in the DTA Centre in Windhoek.

He was reacting to questions put to him by the Advertiser following a police investigation into the situation at the building.

"We do not have bazookas and grenades. We are not a private army." Mr Billy Marais said.

DTA weapons were placed in the public spotlight earlier this year when a former security guard was convicted of murder. The man, Mr Erson Kuvari, killed Mr Kenneth Smith with a semi-automatic shotgun in a public bar.

The murder weapon belonged to the DTA. When passing judgment, Mr Justice McCreath asked the authorities to investigate the manner in which weapons were issued to people.

Last week a newspaper report said police "investigators were preparing a case against certain office bearers of the alliance."

This "probe into the arms arsenal was abruptly terminated." The newspaper said Col Attie Drotsche was responsible for the "abrupt halt" brought to the investigation.

Col Drotsche told the Advertiser the police were only interested in the guards and the present method of handing out weapons.

Mr Marais confirmed this and said the police would give a full report to the Attorney General's office.

He said the police had approved two instructors who were training all new guards. Lectures had been given by the police to the guards on the legal implications of carrying a weapon. Permits had been issued to all personnel carrying weapons.

Besides the guards around the DTA Centre in Windhoek the DTA also had security services in the north. Men with weapons protected DTA leaders and DTA property in Owambo.

Mr Marais said he was not prepared to release information regarding the exact number of weapons owned by the DTA.

"The enemy could use this information against us," he said. He was prepared to say that there were sufficient weapons and personnel to protect DTA leaders and buildings.

"But we definitely do not have an arsenal."

The security service was established after the assassination of two DTA leaders and numerous attempts on the lives of headmen and supporters of the alliance. The security personnel use shotguns and pistols.

Mr Max Kessler who heads DTA security has been trained in Europe and instructs personnel on weapon use and safety.

Mr Marais stressed that it was standard practice for political leaders to be afforded protection. This was done on a limited scale in the DTA.

MEAT BOARD MANAGER IN DEATH FALL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 23 Oct 78 pp 1, 2

[Text] Windhoek.--Mr Frans Heydenrych, manager of the South West African Meat Board and key witness at a commission of inquiry into alleged irregularities in the territory's meat industry, fell to his death from the Landbank Building in Windhoek yesterday.

Police do not suspect foul play.

His body was found by cleaners in the stairwell of the building at about 7 am.

When Mr Heydenrych appeared before the commission last week, he refused to answer certain questions relating to a number of farmers and agents and moneys they had paid into his bank account over the past 15 years.

Mr Hans Greyling, the magistrate leading the evidence before the commission, put it to Mr Heydenrych that he had banked more than R179 000 in that period.

Mr Greyling read out a long list of names of people and business concerns in South Africa who allegedly deposited money in Mr Heydenrych's banking accounts.

Mr Heydenrych declined to reply to some of the questions until he consulted his legal adviser.

He said in evidence that he has speculated on the stock exchange and he had inherited sums of money.

The commission resumes its sitting today.

At the previous hearing Mr Greyling put it to Mr Heydenrych that the administration of the Meat Board's offices in the territory was chaotic.

Mr Heydenrych admitted that the granting of permits and merit permits could have been chaotic.

"One man can't do everything," he said.

The commission heard testimony from farmers who said they had been refused slaughter permits for their cattle until they, in desperation, sold them at low prices to officials who had then resold them on false permits.

Other farmers told of bogus payouts of subsidies to faked names on the subsidy payout list.

Other evidence, from a livestock agent, was to the effect that he, the agent, had not been able to obtain a permit to market cattle in a controlled area.

The agent said he had finally approached Mr Hendenrych and asked him if there were anything he desired. Soon after railing [words missing] Mr Heydenrych some building material, the agent alleged he received a permit.

Mr Hendenrych is survived by a wife and two children.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BREAD PRICE RISE--As from November 1, consumers will be paying 8.4 percent more for unsubsidised bread. In a press statement yesterday, Mr Rudi Kintscher, managing director of the Kroon Bakery, said that the step had become necessary after a recent increase of 28 percent in the price of flour. He added that the bakery had absorbed this increase for a month before increasing prices. However, the price of subsidised bread--white, brown and wholewheat would not be affected by the increase which would be subsidised in this case. The State--in RSA and SWA--subsidises bread to the tune of approximately R115m per year. [Text] [Windhoek the WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Oct 79 p 1]

TERRORIST IN KATUTURA--An armed terrorist was yesterday arrested by security policemen in Katutura. The terrorist was apparently arrested in a house in the town. A big cache of weapons, handgrenades and explosives was also found in the house. More information on the arrest could not be obtained because the chief of the Security Branch, Colonel Koos Myburg, and the Divisional Commissioner of Police in SWA, Brigadier Dolf Gouws, were in a meeting today. Last night Colonel Myburg denied any knowledge of the matter, but the WA today heard from reliable sources that a terrorist was in fact arrested. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Oct 79 p 1]

CHANGES IN SWAPO-D MANAGEMENT--Dr K. G. Abrahams, the secretary for publicity and information of the SWAPO Democrats, has resigned his other position as secretary for finance. According to a Press statement released by the party, Dr Abrahams requested to be relieved of this post due to pressure of work. He will, however, continue to serve in his official capacity as secretary for publicity and information, as the SWAPO-D representative on the one-party committee and as a member of the finance committee. Mr Sam Ndeikwila--previously administrative secretary will take over the post of secretary for finance. In turn Mr Zen Mnakapa will succeed Mr Ndeikwila as administrative secretary. The changes are of immediate effect. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Oct 79 p 3]

FP REJECTS ETHNIC GOVERNMENTS--Windhoek: The Federal Party said in a memorandum submitted to the Administrator General here yesterday that it rejected second-tier governments established on an ethnic basis in the

Territory. The memorandum, released by the FP offices here, said the party had been invited to exchange views with the Administrator General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, on the division of functions between the central government and the second-tier authorities. "An internationally acceptable solution remains a priority, although not at all costs," the FP said. Constitutional blueprints should not be entrenched at this stage. The FP said it was opposed to any tier of government being established on an ethnic basis. "We believe that such an ethnic basis will bring with it compulsory racial and ethnic classification," the memorandum stated. "Such divisions are impractical and entirely unsuited to our special circumstances." The FP said it preferred second-tier governments in the form of provincial authorities which dealt with matters of regional concern to all the inhabitants of a particular province. The memorandum advised the Administrator General not to confer administrative powers on the National Assembly at this stage, unless the Assembly could be expanded to accommodate outside political parties. —Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 24 Oct 79 p 3]

BECKER: BIG HNP SUCCESS--The public in SWA are joining the HNP at unprecedented rate, according to party leader Mr Sarel Becker. In a short interview this week he said that the Whites have come to realise that there is no middle path, the path that Aktur has chosen. The choice is a clear one--between Black and White. Mr Becker said HNP branches are being formed in places where previously the party leaders wouldn't even have considered having a meeting. He declined to speculate on how many seats the HNP could take in an all-White election, except to say that its chances of winning seats in the Legislative Assembly are better now than they have ever been. Mr Becker said that the feelings among voters in the recent Rustenburg election in SA would certainly apply in SWA as well. White voters in both SA and SWA are increasingly coming to realise that the SA Government is moving along a dangerous road, he said. The only consolation in SWA is that the situation doesn't look as bad now as it did at the beginning of the year when the UN almost set foot here. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 25 Oct 79 p 1]

ENGLISH IN OVAMBO SCHOOLS--The Owambo Department of Education has taken preliminary steps to introduce English as a second language in Owambo. The Minister of Education, Mr Peter Kalangula, said today the decision was taken after deliberation about the matter with the teachers of Owambo schools. At this stage it is not an official decision of the Owambo Cabinet, Mr Kalangula said. "We are still investigating the matter to find out exactly what the people want." All investigations have indicated up to now that the children, their parents and teachers want English as the second language in Ovamboland, he said. Mr Kalangula added that Afrikaans will not be dropped. "It will be kept as a subject in the schools." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 23 Oct 79 p 1]

LAND RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMS ALREADY UNDERWAY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

LAND resettlement programmes have been started in the Chisumbanje and Middle Babi areas of Zimbabwe Rhodesia for peasant farmers, the deputy Prime Minister, Dr Elias Mundawarara, said yesterday.

Dr Mundawarara said a crash study programme of the land issue had shown there were 3.5 million acres of land in the country suitable for agricultural settlement—a million of it vacant State land and another 2.5 million acres offered to the Government by land-owners.

He said the plan was to resettle up to 100 000 families.

"If additional finance was available, our immediate resettlement programme would assume much greater dimensions.

In this regard our Ministers of Commerce and Industry and of Foreign Affairs are currently seeking financial aid to facilitate the expansion of this programme," Dr Mundawarara said.

The deputy Prime Minister's statement was prompted by the Patriotic Front's attempt "to create the impression it is championing the cause of what it refers to as the land-starved masses in our country".

"We have progressed beyond the talking stage and are already engaged in an urgent and substantial programme of land reform," he said.

The many other resettlement schemes the Government had on the drawing board would have already been in operation had they not been constantly frustrated by the

terrorists, he added.

There was no doubt those people migrating from the rural farming areas to the major centres would return "and involve themselves in the development of our great agricultural potential were it not for the actions of the Patriotic Front", Dr Mundawarara said.

While the Government was already tackling the issue, he said its attitude differed fundamentally from that of the PF.

"We are determined to ensure the present production levels are not disturbed. This is of the greatest importance, it is indeed vital to our economy in its broadest sense.

"Whenever land has been compulsorily taken over by the State, countries that have previously exported agricultural products have soon found it

necessary to import food to feed their starving populations."

The Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government was determined not to follow the same path to self-destruction. "Our first and foremost responsibility is to provide sufficient food for our people and by following correct and acceptable agricultural procedures we also have the potential to feed many of the countries in Africa which are unable to do so themselves," he said.

"Our Government takes a vastly different view from that of the PF. We believe in a policy of bringing emergent farmers into a cash economy by developing our agricultural potential on sound commercial lines without undue disruption of the existing economic fabric."

CSO: 4420

DEPUTY MINISTER DISCUSSES YOUTH TRAINING PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 19 Oct 79 p 3

[Text]

THE Deputy Minister of Manpower, Social Affairs, Youth and Rehabilitation, Mr David Mutasa, said in Bulawayo yesterday his Ministry's proposed National Youth Movement will train more than four million youngsters for careers in sport, farming and the building and construction industries.

"Our aim is to build a nation that will not have its hands idle," he said.

"We envisage a tremendous number of training staff. We intend to start at a low level of training and take the youngsters right up to the top."

His Ministry had in mind those youngsters between 16 and 25.

Asked how many young people the scheme would cater for, Mr Mutasa said: "We are talking about 60 percent of the population. I place the population at between 7 million and 8 million."

UNEMPLOYED

"Most of them are unemployed and out of school. They will be clamouring to get some training and build a future for themselves."

The scheme would, he said, "correct an error of the past".

The new movement would build on the foundations of such organisations as the Young Farmers Clubs and the Boy Scouts.

The Minister gave his views on call-ups, a minimum wage for farm workers, the possible ending of the amnesty offer, and old age pensions.

HELD FIRE

The amnesty offer had cost the lives of many members of the security forces, he said. Because of the offer, they had held fire, and given the enemy the opportunity of indicating whether they were responding to the amnesty call. Through this they lost valuable time and so lost their lives, he said.

Yet if the offer was suddenly dropped it was possible that terrorists returning in response to it "may be destroyed".

"However, there has to be a time when the Government says enough is enough," he said.

On call-ups he said Africans and others, including members of the University of Rhodesia staff, who protested at the call-up of Africans would not do so if they were not themselves "in a safe place".

COLLAPSE

The protests were tantamount to a wish that the Government would collapse, he said.

Asked to comment on the likelihood of a reduction in the call-up of whites, he said: "Call-ups for blacks started only a few months ago. Do the white people really expect Africans to be in a position to man the whole security situation in this short time without the continued call-up of everybody involved in the war?"

"Our policy is to call up everybody. This country belongs to everybody. Surely genuine citizens who would love to see it expand and prosper would be prepared to defend it? This has not been the position before.

"Surely the whites do

not expect the blacks to be able already to take over the security situation just because there are more of them? I would have expected that the whites were in a happier position now that blacks and whites are carrying the burden together."

However, because of their greater numbers, the call-up of blacks would eventually reduce white call-ups. This would be when there were sufficient trained African soldiers.

"Our aim is not to have any discrimination in the war effort. This country will be defended by all its citizens."

Many young Africans wanted to become professional soldiers, Mr Mutasa said. "I do the call-up, so I know this. Many are volunteering and being turned away because they do not have the educational qualifications."

MINIMUM WAGE

On a minimum wage for farm workers, he said the first industrial agreement covering pay and conditions of service would be gazetted soon.

The suggested minimum wage of \$20 had been reached in discussions between the Ministry, the new Industrial Board for the agricultural industry, and representatives of the farmers.

"We have done our homework. We have done research into the value of free Namibia and I am pleased to say there is no quarrel on the minimum wage."

LOOK AFTER

"We do not intend to say to farmers: 'Take off your benefits'. Neither will they be told how many they must employ," Mr Mutasa said.

But, he added, a good farmer will continue to look after his people.

"I am not saying there are not good farmers. But there are also bad farmers who have been paying their workers a few dollars at intervals of several months."

On the repeal of old age pensions, Mr Mutasa repeated what other Ministers have said recently — that people have nothing to worry about.

PLANS FOR 'ZIMBABWE INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR' BEING MADE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 79 p 7

[Text]

A NEW LOGO and a new name have been introduced for the annual trade fair which is now called the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair.

The change of name — from Zimbabwe Rhodesia National Trade Fair — was decided at a recent executive meeting, the general manager, Mr Graham Rowe, said in an interview yesterday.

The new logo is similar to last year's rising sun, but a gold Zimbabwe bird has been superimposed.

The trade fair's slogan, A New Horizon, A New Future, remains unchanged.

Mr Rowe said that in keeping with the fair's new name, plans were in hand to attract foreign buyers. "We are looking to the rest of Africa where there is a ready market for the products made here."

Advertisements in newspapers and publications would be placed and then followed with promotional visits.

"But, we have to wait for the outcome of the constitutional talks. If sanctions had been lifted, someone could have been abroad promoting the fair by now," Mr Rowe said.

Many Zimbabwe Rhodesian industrialists, including some who had never before exhibited, had booked pavilions for next year's fair and some had signed five-year leases, he said.

"We are now unable to offer options on pavilions to new exhibitors because there are none vacant. But there are still some open sites and stands available."

Plans were in hand to build a new hall and if there was a last-minute rush, the possibility of erecting pre-fabricated buildings had been investigated, he said.

"Hopefully, there will be last-minute promotions outside our borders."

"Judging from the amount of interest shown by local firms, etc., are expecting foreign buyers to show great interest in the fair. They are hoping it will be the first time buyers can officially and legally do business here."

ZANU COMMUNIQUE ON WAR OPERATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 79 p 1

[Excerpt] The ZANU wing of the Patriotic Front killed 813 Rhodesian soldiers, wounded 461, destroyed 59 trucks, one helicopter and one bridge in southern and central provinces of the rebel colony between May and August.

According to a war communique published in the ZIMBABWE NEWS and released in Lusaka yesterday, the military operations of ZANLA forces were carried out in the following areas: Nuanetsi, Matibi 1 and 2, Chiredzi, Gwanda, Shashi, Nata, Chibi, Belingwe, Fort Victoria, Selukwe and Shabani in southern province and other regions in central province.

"In the process of consolidating our liberated areas, we have strengthened our hold over some of the contested zones near the towns. Enemy troop movements on the ground have been severely curtailed," the communique says.

In one of its major operations in southern province, ZANLA forces dislodged the enemy at 'Keep' No 6 which had been turned into a full military garrison.

A total of 30 enemy troops were killed and 37 wounded. Of the four helicopters which tried to come and collect the dead, ZANLA forces gunned down one.

In one of the attacks in central province, a platoon of ZANLA forces attacked 35 rebel troops at Chisumbanje supermarket and killed 25 enemy soldiers.

CSO: 4420

COH REPORTS WAR CASUALTIES

20 October Report

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

ANOTHER 45 people have died in the terrorist war, including four members of the Ministry of Home Affairs, reports a Combined Operations communique.

The Home Affairs men were Senior District Assistant Peter Shomwiwa Kandamira (28), married with four children, from the Motoko district; District Security Assistant Rida Mbekeya (23), who was married with one child, from the Darwin district; District Security Assistant Philip Kutyanripo (26), married with three children, also from the Darwin district; and District Security Assistant Peter Makova (52), married with five children, from Salisbury.

Terrorists have murdered Mr Leslie Pieterse (62), a farmer in the Nyamandhlovu district. He was single. After murdering Mr Pieterse the gang ransacked the farm homestead.

BODIES FOUND

Security forces have found the bodies of three black civilians who were murdered by terrorists three weeks ago. The bodies have been identified as Mr William Vimu Nkomo, Mr Mawema Mpofo and Mrs Ngadzi Sibanda. No motive has been found for the killings.

In the eastern operational area, terrorists killed Mr Mukonadzima Gatai in a vehicle ambush on Wednesday. Elsewhere terrorists have murdered two unidentified black civilians and a further two black civilians have been killed in crossfire.

Terrorists attacked a crowded beerhall in the Shabani township last Wednesday night and wounded 22 people, one of them seriously. Security forces took the wounded to hospital.

Security forces have killed 18 terrorists, 10 terrorist collaborators and two stock thieves.

Landmine Casualties

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

FOUR men were killed in the southern operational area when their vehicle hit a landmine on Saturday morning, a Combined Operations Headquarters communique announced yesterday.

Two of them were identified as Mr Lionel Halfer (24), who was married with one child and came from Shabani, and Mr Brian Clark Manicom (23), from Bulawayo.

The communique said two unidentified blacks, who were passengers, were also killed.

Security forces have killed 12 terrorists, seven terrorist collaborators and a stock thief. Four unidentified black civilians were killed in cross-fire.

Terrorists also murdered three black civilians.

Our Bulawayo correspondent reports that Mr Halfer lived in Bulawayo before moving to Shabani a year ago.

Mr Manicom was single and was educated at Gifford High School. He was employed by Electroreps (Pvt.) Ltd, and was in Shabani on contract.

Mr Halfer, who was educated at Northlea School and Milton High School, Bulawayo, was employed at Shabani by the Electricity Supply Commission.

His wife, Mrs Esther Halfer, said yesterday the four men were going on a job together when they hit the landmine.

22 October Communique

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

ANOTHER 40 people, 23 of them terrorists, have been killed in the terrorist war, a communique from Combined Operations reported yesterday.

Security forces also killed five terrorist collaborators, and lost two men, Lance-Corporal Derek John McLaurin (23), a bachelor from Belfast, Northern Ireland, who was killed in action, and trooper Andrew Petrie

Houghton, a 19-year-old former pupil of Guinea Fowl school, who died of wounds received in action.

A civilian, Mr James Sithole, was killed in the south-east operational area when the vehicle in which he was travelling detonated a terrorist landmine. Two other men in the vehicle with him suffered minor injuries and were taken to hospital by security forces, the communique said.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

PROTECTED VILLAGES GUARDS--Nearly 400 Pfumo re-Vanhu recruits from protected villages in the south-east of Zimbabwe Rhodesia were reviewed on Friday by Mr Herbert Zimuto, Minister of Home Affairs. The men are to be deployed in their own villages. Mr Zimuto's trip to meet the unit took him close to the Mozambique border, where he was accompanied by Mr John Marshakada (MP for Victoria and a former Moscow-trained terrorist) and Chief Musikavanhu. The chief told the newly trained Pfumo re-Vanhu he was pleased that local men were to be used as protection for the protected villages. [Excerpt] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 22 Oct 79 p 1]

GOVERNMENT LOANS--Two Government loans totalling \$25 million were floated here yesterday morning, and the subscription lists were closed immediately, a spokesman for the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe Rhodesia said yesterday. A 13-year loan of \$12.5 million of local registered stock at 7.75 percent was fully subscribed, while a nine-year loan also for \$12.5 million of local registered stock at 6.9 percent was over-subscribed, necessitating the scaling down of applications in excess of one million dollars to about 68 percent of the amounts applied for. Both loans were well supported by the private sector, including individuals, the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

MINISTER STEYN SPEAKS OUT ON ATTITUDES OF COLOREDS

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 15 Sep 79 p 5

[Article by Anne Marie Mischke: "A Homeland for the Coloreds Impossible"]

[Text] The government is in no way considering a homeland for the coloreds in the sense of a national state as in the case of the blacks. This is physically impossible and morally indefensible.

This was the statement made by Marais Steyn, minister of colored relations, during an interview with DIE TRANSVALER. This interview followed a series of articles which appeared last week on policy regarding the coloreds.

Steyn was told that there is much evident concern among the coloreds with respect to this matter and that the development of large residential areas such as Mid-Annandale on the Rand and Mitchells Plain in the Cape Province are being regarded as the beginning of such a homeland.

Steyn said that as the minister of colored relations he spoke authoritatively in the name of the government when he stated that the government had given no consideration at all to a homeland for the coloreds. The government sees a common future for the whites, coloreds and Indians in the republic.

The government is therefore working on various initiatives to see how co-existence can become a practical reality without one group suppressing the other and without living in discord.

Other points of view on colored policy on which Steyn provided comments:

There is opposition by some Labor Party members against this Colored Labor party testifying before the Schlebusch Committee with respect to the constitution. These same members are also opposed to the submission of the VKR's Representative Colored Council Du Prez report before the committee.

Steyn: I would find that to be regrettable. The coloreds say that they stand for direct representation in the parliament of South Africa, but then

those people refuse to make their views known to the body in which they wish to serve. I am a member of the committee and I do not wish to commit myself, but I do hope that something will come out of that.

If the Labor people do not testify before the committee they will have no part in the formation of a new order and they will only be harming themselves.

The coloreds are pressing for negotiations and not consultation and they are afraid that the new order will be presented to them as a fait accompli.

This will not be so, but in the event that it should happen to be and they will not be satisfied with the new order then they should have no quarrel to pick with us. However, they cannot now refuse to do their duty toward the entire South African community out of fear that something is going to happen...something which probably will never happen.

The use of the words "power distribution" is troubling the coloreds, because they think that this will not give them the same amount of say as "power sharing."

The fact that they are concerned about this is interesting, because the words "power distribution" represent a much more accurate description than the government had in mind.

These are the things which can be the subjects of negotiations; however, people cannot come to the conference table with ultimatums. The government intends to get rid of all offensive discriminations.

While people are staying away from negotiations the government goes on correcting certain matters which have perhaps become fixed too rigidly, but those who stay away should not take any credit for this. Much is being achieved as a result of negotiating with the Indian Council and with the blacks.

Then again others have the notion that upon the establishment of a new order all of the laws should be reviewed and then abolished.

In due time all these things can be reviewed. The entire idea of democracy is a continuous exchange of ideas and a stimulation of the intellect and of understanding.

Among the coloreds there is concern that the blacks are now getting all the attention, that a special approach is being made with respect to Soweto and Chief Minister Buthelezi of the Zulus and that the coloreds, as it were, are being left out in the cold.

If the coloreds are concerned about this they could quietly consider the fact that there is now a more lenient attitude on the part of Chief Minister Buthelezi and the people of Soweto. They should be glad that people such

as these are responding to the clear leadership of the prime minister and are showing rapprochement in the interest of everybody. If the coloreds themselves would do this they would get a better understanding of how concerned we are about their standard of living in the republic.

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ARMED FORCES TRAINING PROGRAM AND ORGANIZATION EXPLAINED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 14 Sep 79 p 6

[Text] The South African Armed Forces organization is a gigantic establishment which offers a wide variety of vocations to young men and women. The training of officers and soldiers is given special attention. Aside from the many military courses, other specialized and postgraduate courses which are being given to prepare the officers for their mission. Young men who wish to qualify for a career in the armed forces are being given various types of training.

The South African Armed Force is made up of the Permanent Force, the Citizen Force, the Commandos and the Reserves. These are further divided into the army, the navy and the air force. These three fighting forces complement each other and each has a special task to fulfill.

In turn, each of the fighting forces consists of two main branches: the general service branch, which forms the fighting element of the armed forces, and the technical administrative branch which comprises the maintenance and administrative element.

The task of the Permanent Force is to organize and administer the armed forces, to plan for peace and for war and to train the Citizen Force and the Commandos. War material, which must always be combat ready, makes great demands on the officers and soldiers. Some of them are responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of this material, while others have the task of operating it in combat situations. In addition to fighting men, personnel are also needed for performing administrative and logistic work.

In order to train college students for a career as professional officers in the Permanent Force, the armed forces have a neat plan for inservice training which can also include academic training with full salary.

Candidates for the training courses must be citizens of South Africa or of South West Africa; they must be medically fit and unmarried and at the beginning of the course not younger than 17 or older than 23. Those who are interested in the academic courses must have university admission and,

except in the case of those going for Bachelor of Arts degrees, they must also have passed mathematics as a college subject. A standard-10 certificate without exemption is sufficient for those who are accepted for immediate officer training. Academic training will follow after at least 2 years of officer training.

Some selected students are taken in as candidate officers for training as dentists and medical officers after they have successfully completed their first year of study. Selections begin in October of every year. There are training facilities for nurses in various fields.

Candidates interested in engineering can be recruited as candidate officers and pursue a degree course while receiving full salary. Engineer training is preceded by at least 1 year of officer training.

For soldiers there are various military and technical courses being offered in the armed forces and also by technical schools. Besides making it possible for the soldiers taking this course to be better qualified for performing their job, this can also lead to promotions for them.

Many apprentices are recruited every year to undergo training in about 66 different fields of trades over a period of 3 years. Technical school training is offered simultaneously along with the trades training and at the end of the 3-year period apprentices can qualify as craftsmen.

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REPORT OF ALCOHOLISM IN SOUTH AFRICAN ARMED FORCES

Johannesburg DIE TRANSVALER in Afrikaans 11 Sep 79 p 12

[Text] A polemic has been unchained in the South African Armed Forces official publication PARATUS over the assertion by one serviceman that there is alcoholic overindulgence among members of the armed forces.

In the best letter of the month in the July issue of PARATUS a certain "I am proud of my stars" writes that he is a junior officer who resides in the Officers Club. According to him liquor is causing a great deal of shouting, damage of property, improper behavior of seniors before juniors and disturbance of the peace until late at night.

The junior officer says that he is not prudish, but that he believes that excessive use of alcohol does not contribute to the preparedness of the armed forces. Moreover, apparently one may not be excused from a drinking group without the senior member's approval.

In the two most recent issues of the publication there were five letters, two of these criticizing the junior officer severely while the others were very sympathetic with his views.

One "Deeply Concerned" expressed his views that the indescribable pain and suffering which the use of alcohol can cause to a family cannot be sufficiently emphasized. In many of the clubs there is apparently the assumption that: "I am not a man if I cannot drink along with the others."

The writers asks: How can a soldier be actually prepared if he gives in to those tavern doors that stay open for him after regular hours? To top it all, liquor is so much cheaper there than in public hotels. Soldiers young and old succumb to the temptation.

A member of the Permanent Force from West Transvaal wrote in saying that it is encouraging to see that PARATUS has identified the possible "soft spots" in the South African Armed Forces.

He proposed raising the price of liquor in the clubs and closing club doors earlier. This will force drinkers to enjoy a few drinks in an orderly manner out of sight of young susceptible minds.

Lt M. L. van Staden wrote in saying that the heading of the letter should not read: "The Soldier and the Use of Alcohol" but rather "A Junior Officer's Observation at an Officers Club."

His attention was drawn to the prescribed orders of etiquette and according to the writer there is no alcohol problem. "Perhaps only isolated cases of excesses or a case of underestimating the amount consumed."

Question

Another Permanent Force member also asked the question as to whether the use of liquor and behavior patterns that go along with drinking are always as they should be. A sergeant major pointed to Article 33 of the Rules on Discipline which specifies that excessive drinking is punishable.

"We must never forget that young men who perhaps come in contact with a liberal supply of liquor for the first time during their time in service look up to our old timer Permanent Force members and are also influenced by our leaders. Our responsibility is not only to them but to their parents as well."

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ROLE OF KRYGKOR IN ARMS SELF-SUFFICIENCY EFFORT DESCRIBED

Pretoria PARATUS in Afrikaans Aug 79 p 20

[Text] He places the much sought SM, DWD [Permanent Force, Decoration for Armed Forces Service] after his name. He was a Class A "marksman" as well as a national judge of Springbok teams, a former commando group commander and is now the head of nearly 20,000 employees. Many of these employees are extremely well trained in their special professions and all of them are enthusiastic about serving their country with respect to the goal of weapons self-sufficiency.

This man is the 55-year-old Commandant Pieter Gerhardus Marais, the chairman of KRYGKOR [Military Procurement Corporation], the powerful military procurement organization which has been entrusted with a gigantic amount of 1.1 billion rand for the purpose of providing "teeth" for the republic's watchful security forces.

In Commandant Marais, perhaps more than in any other person--with the exception of the minister and deputy minister of defense and the head of the South African Armed Forces--every peace loving citizen sees with quiet assurance the protection of the land of our fathers for posterity.

However, Commandant Marais is quick to emphasize that he is only the proverbial tip of the iceberg in view of the fact that the business of KRYGKOR is directed and controlled by a board of extremely capable directors.

State President

This board of directors (of at least 7 and at the most 12 persons) is appointed by the state president and the selections are made from the private sector. The highest authority in KRYGKOR, therefore, is the majority in the directorate.

As chairman (therefore, also the spokesman) Commandant Marais is the obvious source of information regarding the affairs of the corporation, although KRYGKOR does boast of an effective Directorate of Public Relations.

The basic concept that needs to be pointed out is the fact that the corporation's aim is to provide the military equipment required by the Republic of South Africa as effectively and as economically as possible.

Its general field of competence is to develop, manufacture, renovate, restore, maintain, sell, buy, import, export, etc., armaments including armaments for export, firearms, ammunition or pyrotechnical products which are needed to make them available for the public.

This gives a very clear idea of KRYGKOR's vertical and horizontal cross section of its field of endeavor. The scope of this mission should certainly induce many members of the armed forces to ponder over this...because, as a consequence, are not the South African Armed Forces and KRYGKOR then members of the same family of defenses?

But when KRYGKOR's services come up for discussion in the South African Armed Forces this must always be done in the background of the greatest single limiting factor for complete preparedness--the financial ceiling.

This financial ceiling is not something unique for the Republic of South Africa--there is not a single armed force in the world that can escape this.

"The trick" according to Commandant Marais, "lies in developing your country's defense capabilities to the optimum without rendering a blow to the economy."

Israel

Israel is a good example of how giving priority to the procurement of arms can cause a runaway rate of inflation (50 percent +) and worrisome growth factor (less than 1 percent).

KRYGKOR's task is to fulfill the requirements for military equipment by the South African Armed Forces within the financial allotments as determined by the defense budget. Now, even though the South African Armed Force's military "hardware" takes up 60 percent of the defense budget and 90 percent of KRYGKOR's activities, KRYGKOR's responsibility is not to the South African Armed Forces.

"Actually," Commandant Marais points out, "KRYGKOR belongs to every inhabitant of the Republic of South Africa; we belong to every South African. Therefore I wish to take this opportunity to make a plea for the two most important elements in the services that we must perform: money and time."

The South African Armed Forces and KRYGKOR make their plans in accordance with a rational 5-year budget. The term "random" is not known to us. As a result of the arms embargo which is being enforced with greater emphasis against South Africa KRYGKOR has been compelled to set up an arms industry in South Africa and this could hardly have been possible without making use of all possible resources available in the republic.

KRYGKOR's branch forms a solid basis for providing services; however, the use of industrial support and the infrastructure existing in the republic is a very important factor. Talking of infrastructure, support from our industry is better than that in Israel and Taiwan.

Commandant Marais, however, does not wish to venture into a position of "total self-sufficiency" with respect to armaments. He is only willing to state straightforwardly that KRYGKOR has made the army self-sufficient to a "great extent", the air force "partially" self-sufficient and the navy "partially-plus" self-sufficient.

KRYGKOR's strength is thus not based on its own manufacturing capabilities, but in the application of the country's industrial support which demands an especially high standard of managing ingenuity. "We have sufficient know-how for developing weapons for the South African Armed forces, with full consideration given to the type of threat, when they would be fighting within an Africa context."

"Within this framework we measure and we plan, adapt and develop. The G-5 medium field gun and the R-4 assault rifle are examples of this, as are also highly specialized communications devices where full consideration has been given to topography, distances and climate."

In summing up Commandant Marais stated: "In barely 10 years we have built an armaments industry of which we can be proud. Perhaps this is still our salvation--coupled with the energy and talent of the security forces and the inherent will to survive of each patriotic South Afrikaner."

The philosophy is that the Republic of South Africa will be fighting a war within an Africa context. This is a matter of self-preservation and the indomitable will to survive. The gage of our strength will be determined by the nature of the threat, and then it will be up to KRYGKOR to provide the "teeth" for lending stature to our defense capabilities.

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COMPUTERIZED ARMED FORCES DICTIONARY PROCESSING DISCUSSED

Pretoria PARATUS SUPPLEMENT in Afrikaans Aug 79 p 8

[Text] It almost sounds impossible, but the Directorate of Language services of the South African Armed Forces can produce a dictionary of 5,000 terms in 3 months. Moreover it can do this in less than 10 percent of what it costs to market a regular dictionary.

The secret of this achievement is a computer and also a unique system which was developed at the Directorate of Language by the director of the Language Services, Brig Gen J. H. Picard, SM, and his personnel. Some 250,000 terms have already been entered into the computer and these include all conceivable branchings of the South African Armed Forces from mathematics to submarines and ceremonial parades to anti-aircraft guns.

According to the system every term which is employed in the armed forces is put into a computer which serves as a central databank for the system. These terms cover "anything from guided missiles to pins," according to Picard.

Each term is coded in accordance with a technical framework. This code is unique to the South African Armed Forces and was developed by the personnel of the Directorate of Language. The universal decimal classification system was found to be too long and unsuitable for dictionaries. Thus the Directorate of Language proceeded to set up a technical classification system which basically consists of three columns: A, general; B, specific, and C, more specific. Through the combination of these few elements over nine groups, it is possible to recall from the database a nearly unlimited number of technical combinations.

Let us assume that there is now a requirement for a complete operational dictionary with specific reference to ordnance. This request comes from the Chief of Staff of Operations. The Directorate of Language will then pull out the technical codes for field artillery, anti-aircraft guns and naval guns and also keep in readily available form the related ammunition and tactical terms.

An editing committee is now being formed and this consists of a terminologist of the Directorate of Language and several specialists in the areas of field artillery anti-aircraft and naval ordnance.

The appropriate technical codes activate the computer program which provides a printed list of all the terms which are available on the subject. With this list now available to the terminologists they will proceed to process other dictionaries and manuals to complement the list. Every term which is discovered and interpreted will then be again entered in the computer.

A Directorate of Language terminologists will now consult the special technical listing for the purpose of entering all other possible terms, which have not yet been found, into the computer. If necessary he will take a look at the appropriate equipment himself in order to work up the necessary technical data.

As soon as the computer indicates a complete terminology spectrum, a current glossary will be recalled. This glossary will not be subjected to a close examination by the language experts of the Directorate of Language; spelling errors are corrected and conflictant terms and duplications eliminated.

After all this, the computer will be able to provide the final product. The computer printout is subsequently printed and bound by the printer at a small cost. The dictionary is now ready for delivery and for utilization.

Compiling a dictionary has always been a lengthy process which has extended over several decades. Now with the computerized system, dictionaries can now be compiled within a period of several months and if the term is available and the requester is satisfied with the computer product, the dictionary can be on his desk in less than 24 hours after requesting it.

However, the most important advantages of the system is its flexibility and the great saving which it brings about both with respect to time and manpower as well as with respect to money.

With this new system the "good old days," when dictionary compilers toiled endlessly day and night with interminable numbers of cards, are a thing of the past. A good dictionary can cost somebody between 30 and 40 rand; however, the dictionary compiled by the computer system will cost something like 2 rand to put out.

Picard says: "If the entire system functions smoothly it can be operated with only 35 percent of the usual manpower of a dictionary office."

Due to the low cost and the relative ease with which dictionaries will be put out, it will also be possible to produce revised editions of the dictionaries within short intervals. Up until now this has been something which dictionary makers have not had the opportunity of doing.

The flexibility of the system lies in the fact that the number of terms in the computer keeps growing and that an endless number of combinations of dictionary subjects can be put out. In addition, by translating the terms into or from foreign languages the number of possibilities are increased further.

Thus for example it will shortly be possible to compile a dictionary of mining terms in Afrikaans, English, French, Spanish, German, Hebrew and Zulu.

Another concept on which attention is now being given is that of placing illustrations next to certain terms.

Lt P. Keating, staff officer of terminology, says that the computer system is also opening up new prospects for translators as well. At present, much of the translator's time is spent on consulting dictionaries for the purpose of finding the correct technical terms. With the new system all he has to do is to type the idea or the term on the terminal and the correct translation can be provided to him in a fraction of a second.

The South African Armed Forces are way in front in the area of terminology, thanks to this new system. In South Africa itself other organizations have also started to follow the armed force's example and approval has already been given to have the unique system of the South African Armed Forces applied to a contemplated national term databank with just a few adjustments.

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AIMS OF ZANZIBAR'S, PEMBA'S NEW CONSTITUTION NOTED

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 15 Oct 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Opinions"]

[Text] The Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar and Pemba approved the Constitution for these islands late last week. This means that the relationship between the citizens of these islands and their government now has been made clear in writing.

As of now, the citizens of these islands will be in a condition to understand when the responsibilities of their government begin and end. Similarly, they will be in a situation in which the rights which they deserve to be given by their government are made clear.

On the other hand, as of now the citizens of Zanzibar and Pemba must be made to understand their responsibilities by the government, although all these matters are not new. But because of the Constitution, the rights and responsibilities of citizens to their government now have been made clearer for every citizen.

In accordance with this Constitution, the President of these islands will be elected by every citizen after 5 years. After being elected, this President will select 35 persons of the Revolutionary Council who will advise him in the task of leading the country.

Under this Constitution, there will be a council of representatives having not more than 125 members, who will work like a Parliament. This council will be made up of all members of the Revolutionary Council; members elected by the National Assembly of Tanzania; two members from the revolutionary councils of the regions and districts; and all regional chiefs in the islands.

To stress the importance of the union with Tanzania, this council will have two members from the regional central committee of the Revolutionary Party [CCM] in the islands and two members of all five party associations in the islands.

In conducting the every day work of the government, the Constitution has given the President of Zanzibar and Pemba, who also is chairman of the Revolutionary Council, the power to select ministers and junior ministers of the government of these islands. As in other countries which operate in accordance with a Constitution, Zanzibar and Pemba also will have courts which will be conducted by a chief judge.

Briefly, the Constitution of these islands has all important tools which are required in directing the country on a democratic basis.

The work of these tools is to ensure that the citizens of Zanzibar and Pemba take part fully in various matters concerning these islands. As the chairman of the Revolutionary Council, Aboud Jumbe, explained, this new Constitution gives them more responsibilities, but as he stressed, this means making it possible for the citizens to take part in planning and implementing decisions which will be made in various matters.

We are certain that the citizens of Zanzibar and Pemba will not be unable to carry out their responsibilities under this new Constitution. We are certain that they will be able to do so. Similarly, we are certain that by using the tools which have been established by this Constitution, the leaders of the government in the islands will continue to provide leadership for the benefit of the masses. The new Constitution of Zanzibar and Pemba is a result of the 1964 revolution which overthrew the rule of the *Mawingi* [translation unknown]. This revolution had the objective of bringing freedom, justice, respect and equality to make the citizens have the power to make their lives better and more comfortable. The objective of this Constitution is to preserve and expand these things.

CSO: 4407

NCC SET TO PREPARE GENERAL ELECTIONS

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 8 Oct 79 p 8

[Article by Sam Wakoli]

[Text] The need to expand the National Consultative Council (NCC) is clearly spelt out in the Moshi Unity Conference minutes. It was agreed that the expansion would provide a fair and wide scope of national representation to enable the people of Uganda to participate fully in the deliberations of their country under the UNLF interim government.

This was emphasized in Kampala by members of the NCC at a press conference soon after President Godfrey Binaisa had inaugurated the expanded council.

The members are Mr Dan Wadada Nabudere, Prof T. B. Kabwegyere, Mr Wilson Okwenje, Mr Obua Otoa, Mr Anthony Ocaya, Mrs Rhoda Kalema, Prof Yash Tandon, Rev Kefa Sempangi, Prof Kamuntu and the Chief of Staff, Lt Col David, Oyite-Ojok.

They explained that now that the expansion of the NCC has been undertaken, the machinery of the government will be set in motion to prepare Ugandans for the long awaited general elections by June 1981.

Oyite Ojok said the government would build a new national army and the people would be allowed to form a militia force to step up national defense capability.

"The defense of the country cannot be entrusted in the hands of individual professional soldiers. The militia would act as the guarantee of the people to ensure that few individuals did not use the army to kill democracy.

It is the general policy of the UNLF government to maintain friendly relations with all countries. On the government's stand with the Arab world. Nabudere said not all Arab countries supported fascist Idi Amin. He added that a distinction should be drawn between the leaders of the countries that supported the dictator.

The UNLF supports these countries and their people in the struggle to consolidate their independence and the fight against any forms of oppression and paid tribute to Algeria, one of the dynamic and militant nations of the third world which supported the UNLF.

Nabudere criticized Libya's Gadaffi for supporting dictators and added that while Uganda is ready to forgive but not forget, Libya should immediately return to Uganda the Boeing 707 aircraft and release all the Ugandans being held there against their will.

CSO: 4420

UNLF POLITICAL MANIFESTO PUBLISHED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 12 Oct 79 pp 4-5

[Text] The Uganda National Liberation Front (UNLF) is an organization of all Ugandan political opinion that united in their common endeavor to overthrow the dictatorial and murderous rule of Idi Amin and his system of Aminism that he had imposed on the country.

The UNLF was also formed to undertake the task of reestablishing law and order in the country and to create the necessary conditions for rehabilitation and reconstruction with a view to establishing democratic institutions and processes throughout the country.

In those broad tasks the UNLF was to be guided by four basic principles stipulated in its constitution namely: (i) national unity, (ii) democracy, (iii) national independence and (iv) social progress.

The basic guiding principles constitute the cornerstone, in a nutshell, of the political line of the Front, and hence, of its manifesto. The broad guiding principles arise out of the actual experience of over eight years of dictatorial rule in which the military dictatorship of Idi Amin in particular:

(i) Denied the people of Uganda their birth rights and democratic liberties.

(ii) Destroyed the fabric of the national economy and ethic and instead institution an oppressive system of economic management of Aminism based on loot, plunder and exploitation under which magendoism thrived.

(iii) Ignored the social services to the people as emphasis was placed on arming an essentially mercenary force to rule the country.

(iv) Denied Ugandans their national independence and national pride with foreigners being given privileges, while the vast majority of Ugandans were humiliated in their own country.

(v) Brazenly threatened neighboring countries and laid claim to their territories and finally invaded a fraternal neighbor, annexing its territory.

In their struggle against the dictator and his regime, Ugandans tried to use every means at their disposal to overthrow Amin and his mercenary army. However, despite the positive contribution made by the various antifascist groups fighting separately, all Ugandan organizations and groups agreed to unite and form a single Front, that the struggle on all fronts began to make real progress resulting in the overthrow of the regime.

It was therefore on the basis of unity that the struggle succeeded. Such success, it was realized, would be partial and, therefore, unstable without the full participation of the entire people of Uganda in the affairs of UNLF as well as in national affairs. It is for this reason that the UNLF advanced the principle of democracy as one of the guiding principles.

The principle of national independence arose naturally out of the realization by all Ugandans that they were foreigners in their own motherland under Amin's dictatorship, and Amin's 8 years of economic destruction in which the vast majority of the population, save a handful of mafutamingis, retrogressed in their conditions of life, brought to us the realization that without social progress for the people, liberation was incomplete.

The political manifesto of the UNLF, therefore, aims at spelling out what the UNLF proposes to do to bring about basic changes in the country in order to realize its objectives.

A. The goals:

The UNLF therefore aims at the following goals:

National unity:

As a way of promoting unity among the people of Uganda, the Uganda National Liberation Front shall endeavor to remove all the old suspicious animosities and wounds that had been created in the minds of the people in the past by educating the people politically in the need to think, act and live as one people--Ugandans. The old divisions based on historical realities and foreign rule have been exploited by both foreign and local selfish interests to divide the people in order to advance their own interests.

The intensification of religious, ethnic and political rivalries among the people by these interests created the conditions which brought about the foreign-instigated and externally-backed dictatorship of Amin and his henchmen. Amin and Aminism were, therefore, the result of divisions among the people. But 8 years of the brutal rule of the military dictatorship brought about the realization of Ugandans of the need to unite both internally and externally in order to fight this enemy.

This struggle against Amin that has been virtually completed and the continuing struggle against Aminism as a system, is, therefore, very positive evidence of the need and desire for people to unite in order to remove all the possibilities of another fascist dictatorship emerging in the country. National unity, therefore, becomes a real goal to be struggled for and consolidated.

The UNLF was born with the aim of achieving this objective and to this end the UNLF shall:

- (i) Enhance the equality of all the people of Uganda.
- (ii) Advance a national culture of the country taking into account all the peculiarities of our various peoples.
- (iii) Relentlessly combat all efforts at reviving ethnic, religious and other divisions among the people of Uganda.
- (iv) Advance political, social and cultural unity through persuasion and education rather than force.

Democracy

The achievement of national unity not be based on a firm foundation unless it is coupled with the right of the people to participate fully in the affairs of their country--a right that was fought for by the people during the struggle against colonialism, and won. It is for this reason that the UNLF promises the country that one of its central tasks will be to restore to the people this fundamental human right as part of the struggle against Amin's dictatorship and Aminism.

The UNLF shall endeavor to ensure that the right of the people to participate in national affairs is achieved at all levels--both in the right of the people to participate fully in the politics of the UNLF as well as in the administration of the country. Such democratic right shall, however, be exercised having regard to the need to maintain national unity and Uganda's national independence, since such democracy would be self-defeating unless it assures the people an independent development that leads to social progress for the entire people of Uganda.

To this end, the UNLF shall:

- (i) Abolish all existing undemocratic and repressive laws that denied the people their fundamental rights.
- (ii) Establish the rule of law and the equality of all men and women before the law.

(iii) Forbid all acts of repression such as arbitrary arrests, detentions and torture, being meted out in negation of the right of the people to fully participate in their national affairs.

(iv) Guarantee the right of the people to freedom of religion and conscience, of speech and expression, of association and movement.

(v) Struggle to reestablish and strengthen democratic institutions and structures for the entire country.

(vi) Pave the way for a democratically elected government of Uganda within two years after the total liberation of the country, and in any case, not beyond June 3, 1981; and hand over power to such freely elected government.

National independence

The protection and consolidation of Uganda's national independence shall be fundamental task of the UNLF for without it there can be no national life in all its manifestations--political, social and economic. It is for this reason that the UNLF will strive to achieve this objective.

To this end, the UNLF shall:

(i) Review all activities of the Amin military dictatorship in its relations with other countries, which impinge on the right of the people of Uganda to self-determination.

(ii) Strike a blow at those interests, particularly the big mafutamingis, that thrived on bleeding the country of its resources by siphoning them off into their private accounts in foreign countries.

(iii) Follow an economic policy which, while protecting the legitimate interests of foreign investors, who may wish to invest in Uganda, will ensure Uganda national independence by promoting the interests of the country as a whole through parastatal bodies as well as those of the national entrepreneurs, whose objective is to advance the national economy.

(iv) Educate the people to be vigilant against any attempts by foreign powers to subjugate our country to foreign domination politically, economically and culturally.

Social progress

The social advancement of the people of Uganda is a fundamental expectation that the UNLF shall endeavor to achieve. Without the expectation that the people of Uganda as a whole will advance in their daily lives out of their economic and social activity, the change from Amin's dictatorship and Aminism would have meant little to the people of Uganda.

To this end, the UMLF shall:

- (i) Abolish all unjust and arbitrary fines and instead establish an equitable taxation system.
- (ii) Guarantee the right to work and earn a living to all social groups and particularly:
 - (a) Guarantee the right of workers and peasant farmers as well as other working people to organize themselves democratically to fight for their social and economic rights without interference by the state.
 - (b) Establish and enforce an adequate minimum wage and salary structure for the workers and government servants and ensure fair producer prices for peasant farmers.
 - (c) Guarantee fair wages and salaries for both women and men on the basis of equal pay for equal work.
 - (d) Establish a fair consumer price structure as part of the struggle against magendolan and the mafutaningis.
 - (e) Give production aid to small peasant farmers as they constitute the base of our economy.
- (iii) Recognize and respect the right of employers to organize themselves in associations to protect their interest as employers.
- (iv) Guarantee the right of all sections of the population such as professionals, women, youth and civil servants to organize themselves in order to advance their interests.
- (v) Ensure decent housing for the entire population.

On the cultural and educational level

- (i) To fight against all backward aspects of traditional and foreign culture and to build a truly national culture that takes into account the diversity of the entire people.
- (ii) To wipe out illiteracy and place emphasis on adult education.
- (iii) Strive to establish as soon as conditions permit a universal primary education.
- (iv) Reorganize and reform the educational and examination systems with a view to making all education an integral part of national life.

(v) Encourage vocational, technical, scientific and technological education in order to raise the levels of social life and production techniques.

On the level of consolidating a national economy

(i) To guarantee the right of nationals to take control of the national economy through state and individual enterprises, and to protect these interests against foreign-monopoly interests.

(ii) To plan the rational allocation of all national resources with a view to improving the standard of living of the people as a whole and creating the basis and consolidating the conditions for an independent economy.

(iii) To protect four forms of property rights: personal, private, cooperative and state.

(a) Personal property such as individual consumption goods, family houses, savings from earnings for work done etc. which shall be inviolable.

(b) Private property in farming, industry and trades shall be guaranteed and protected in so far as it promotes the development of an independent national economy.

(c) Cooperative property generated by the people on a voluntary basis, shall be encouraged and aided.

(d) State property in key areas of national economy shall be established and protected to ensure rational enhancement of national resources on behalf of the entire population.

Industry and commerce

(i) To encourage and give assistance to small manufacturers to advance the national economy.

(ii) To assist handicrafts men and others engaged in domestic industries in order to raise their techniques.

(iii) To give protection to all nationally-based industries against foreign monopoly control.

(iv) To aid small and medium traders in their respective trades.

National defense and security

The defense of our motherland against external aggression and its internal security shall be paramount consideration of the UNLF. The dismemberment of the dictatorial military machine and the infamous State Research

Bureau will entail a period of reorganization of our defense and security forces and the establishment of a new army and security system.

To this end, the UNLF shall:

- (i) Enter into mutual defense agreements with friendly African states, particularly those that gave military, political and moral support to our liberation struggle.
- (ii) Enter into agreements with friendly African countries for the training of the Uganda National Liberation Army, a new police force and security-intelligence system.
- (iii) Enlist, train and arm a people's militia and vigilante groups for external and internal defense.
- (iv) Reorganize the UNLA and enlist a new national army throughout the country for training. The new national army shall be politicized to defend the political line of the UNLF based on the four guiding principles.
- (v) Involve the national army into productive work in addition to their main function of defending the country.
- (vi) Recruit a new police and prison force, and train and politically educate the same to defend and serve the country on the basis of the UNLF policy.
- (vii) Recruit and train a national security system to protect Uganda's national unity and independence in furtherance of democracy and social progress.

Foreign policy

The UNLF in its relation with foreign and neighboring countries shall:

- (i) Establish and maintain friendly relations based on mutual respect, nonaggression, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.
- (ii) Renounce all territorial claims made by the Amin regime on the territory of neighboring countries and encourage to the closest extent possible cooperation and good neighborliness.
- (iii) Actively support other liberation movements fighting to assert their right to self-determination and national independence, especially those movements fighting minority regimes in southern Africa.
- (iv) Support and participate in the work of the O.A.U., Commonwealth, the non-aligned movement, third world countries and stand by the ideals of the United Nations.

CSU: 4420

APPEAL ISSUED FOR AUSTERITY, 6-DAY WORK WEEK

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 12 Oct 79 p 4

[Editorial in the column "Comment"]

[Text] The cost of the liberation war to Tanzania is about 8 billion shillings and this has so dislocated Tanzania's economy that it has forced Tanzania to introduce immediate austerity measures in order to bring their economy back to the road of national development.

Tanzania is now rationing petrol from Thursday through Monday of each week. Plans are also already underway to get their officers to travel to their offices on bicycles.

When the UNLF government was installed in Kampala on April 13, the clearest call was for the people of Uganda to tighten their belts and prepare for the austerity measures which are absolutely necessary if we have to rehabilitate and reconstruct our broken economy.

Eight years of Idi Amin and the ravages of the liberation war in which we lost two towns which were completely destroyed and many buildings that have been razed to the ground make it obvious to reasonable nationalists that austerity measures are a must.

It is true that a period of honeymoon was allowed the people of Uganda to savour our new-found freedom, but realizing that the moral fibre of most of our people has been distorted so immeasurably, it is incumbent on the government to set correct standards and show the right examples, so that the people may adjust accordingly.

Last week in a move which every nationalist Ugandan appreciated, the seminar of the general managers and heads of parastatal organizations called on the government to reintroduce the six-day week. This call should be taken seriously as these industrial experts know best how to increase the productivity of the nation.

At the same time the government authorities who are charged with the responsibility of organizing official functions should arrange the receptions in such a manner as to show the government's seriousness about the call for austerity measures.

While the country is still passing the hat round for aid, it sounds unreasonable for us to spend large sums of money on entertaining ourselves. Such action does not do justice to our seriousness about reconstruction. We should learn our lessons now.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER ASKED TO EXPLAIN REASONS FOR DETENTIONS

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 17 Oct 79 p 32

[Text] Prof Yash Tandon, a member of the National Consultative Council, has asked the Minister concerned in the Ugandan government to explain why so many people have been imprisoned without trial.

Prof Tandon was speaking at the evening session of the National Consultative Council at Parliament Buildings yesterday. He said many Ugandans have been arrested including the chairman of the Uganda Law Society, Mr Sam Njuba, Mr Sendege, another lawyer and two journalists Mr Simon Mwebe and Mr Luke Kazinja, publishers of Liso and taken to prison without being tried.

He also asked the Minister concerned whether he was aware that journalists working with weekly papers THE ECONOMY and THE CITIZEN--were arrested by police last week. Some of them were released but others are still being held, he said.

He asked whether it was not against the policy of the Uganda National Liberation Front to detain a person without trial at a time when the government was preaching democracy and freedom of the Press.

Prof Tandon also asked the Minister concerned to make it clear to the people why and who was concerned with the arrests.

The Minister concerned is expected to appear before the session of the Consultative Council to answer Prof Tandon's questions.

Meanwhile, President Binaisa has urged the British government to supply Uganda with essential commodities to ease shortages.

He also requested Britain to provide more police cars. He was meeting the British Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Neil Marten at State House Entebbe.

President Binaisa said that although Uganda was nonaligned it cherished the close ties that bind it to the Commonwealth.

BRIEFS

HOTEL WORKERS HELD--About 30 employees of Kampala International Hotel, suspected of having had dealings with the Amin's notorious State Research Bureau, were arrested on Thursday afternoon in the hotel. Another 26 were asked to explain how they joined the hotel as there were no letters of application or evidence of having been interviewed prior to employment. The arrest crowned weeks of labourious screening exercise carried out by the officials from the Office of the President. Like other reputable Institutions in the country, the intelligence network stretched to every department of the hotel during Amin's eight years of terror. To some, a visit to the hotel was almost tantamounting to suicide. Officials from the President's Office assured the hotel employees that the President and the UNLF were very concerned with the security of everybody in the country. "The President," they said, "wants to see that there is law and order, as well as the restoration of the basic human rights." Earlier, the officials were presented with the staff's grievances and problems. They promised to pass them on to the President, but appealed to the staff to be patient. President Godfrey Binaisa recently warned and alerted security personnel not to hesitate to arrest anybody who tried to create a state of lawlessness in and around Kampala. The troublemakers still at large were classified in four groups that included members of the defunct State Research Bureau. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Sep 79 p 1]

KAMPALA CITY COUNCIL WARDS--Kampala City Council is to be demarcated into 30 wards, each headed by a councillor. This was contained in a message by the Deputy Mayor, Councillor Dent Ocaya Lakidi, during this month's ordinary council meeting which opened on Thursday. The Deputy Mayor said this was a deliberate move to establish a close link between the people and councillors. In this way, he said, people will easily be mobilised for their own benefit in matters such as security. The council in a motion tabled by councillor E. K. Hall, moved that a five-man task force of experts from the council be appointed to design a programme for the rehabilitation of Kampala and to look into the possible line of development in the city. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Sep 79 p 3]

FOOD, TRANSPORT PRICES UP--Food and transport prices have nearly doubled in the past week, largely because of rumors that Uganda's civilian government would soon issue new currency notes, AP reports. Bankers said today they believed the new notes would be similar to the present ones, except for the removal of the likeness of military dictator Idi Amin. Traders said they were reluctant to accept the present notes at normal prices because of fears that the currency would suddenly be declared worthless, or would be devalued. As a result a bunch of bananas, a Ugandan staple, that used to cost 70/- now costs 130/-. The shortest taxi ride in Kampala now costs 10/- instead of 5/-. According to bankers Sh. 80 billion were in circulation under Amin. They said much of the currency was not backed by foreign reserves because Amin had simply printed money as the need arose. Although the shillings of Uganda and Kenya, a neighboring East African country, have about the same official value, it currently takes at least 10 Ugandan shillings to buy one Kenyan shilling on the black market. Meanwhile, our Kampala correspondent reports that British Minister for Overseas Development Neil Marten has said Britain will consider writing off loans to Uganda totalling £6 million sterling. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 18 Oct 79 p 30]

CONDITIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS--Kampala--Ugandan Information Minister Picho Owiny said yesterday he hoped the government would not be forced to prevent publication of two independent newspapers who had staff detained this week. Answering questions at a press conference called to outline his views on the role of the press in Uganda after the overthrow of dictator Idi Amin, Dr Owiny denied knowledge of the arrests of two journalists from THE ECONOMY and THE CITIZEN newspapers. Legal sources said on Saturday that THE ECONOMY's editor Roland Kakooza had been released after questioning. He was arrested with CITIZEN reporter Charles Sinabulya and former politician Sebastian Kibuka on Wednesday. The other two men were still in detention on Saturday, according to a CITIZEN reporter. Dr Owiny said: "There are no arbitrary arrests at the moment. People may be asked to help the police with their inquiries." He said the press was expected by the people to be a "positive ally" and to identify itself with the efforts of the ruling Uganda National Liberation Front to rebuild the country. Dr Owiny said some newspapers had acted irresponsibly, adding that he hoped THE ECONOMY and THE CITIZEN would not force the government to restrain them from publishing.--ZANA. [Text] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 79 p 2]

PRISON FOOD SHORTAGE--In discussing the security situation, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sam Karugire said that "the situation was worsened during the civil war in Uganda when thugs picked [up] guns abandoned by defecting Idi Amin soldiers and hardcore criminals from Uganda's biggest prison Luzira had to be set free because of lack of food." [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 79 p 5]

ELECTION DATE--According to Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Sam Karugire, Uganda will hold elections on 3 June 1981. He also said that in the meantime Uganda will exist without a political party. [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 79 p 5]

NCC SECRETARY: NO DICTATORSHIP--The secretary of the National Consultative Council, Mr Omwony Ojwok has stressed that no form of dictatorship whatsoever must be allowed in Uganda during the two years of the interim government. He was opening the UNLF district seminar in Mbale, Omwony Ojwok told the delegates to reject dictators adding "Don't allow any member of the UNLF government to impose decisions on you." He urged them to be the watchdog of democracy and stressed that they could only do so through the UNLF branches. "Those people opposed to the formation of UNLF branches are afraid of the people," Mr Omwony Ojwok declared. He commended the people of Mbale for successfully combating smuggling and called upon the rest of the country to declare war against smugglers. Meanwhile Omwony Ojwok has said that Uganda and Tanzania have blood relations. Speaking at a reception to welcome the new Commanding Officer in Mbale Omwony called for greater unity between the people of Uganda and Tanzania. Meanwhile, the Brigade Commander of the Tanzania People's Defence Forces Eastern Brigade, Ndugu Makunda has stressed that the defence and security of Uganda is a responsibility of Ugandans themselves. Addressing the UNLF Seminar in Moroto Makunda urged Ugandans and especially the people of Karamoja to utilise their resources to ensure security in their respective areas of residence. Makunda blamed the people of Karamoja for not exposing the enemies and wondered how the people expected to be protected by the security forces in that situation. "You know the people who looted the guns and those who are manufacturing arms but you are not ready to tell us. Why?" the Brigade Commander asked. The Secretary of the National Consultative Council, Omwony Ojwok informed the Commander that delegates to the seminar had resolved to unite Karamoja under one Uganda. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 29 Sep 79 p 8]

HOTEL LAYS OFF 118--Due to financial problems, Kampala's Imperial Hotel may lay off 118 employees, the acting general manager, Mr Y. Kigozi disclosed this week. Hotel staff have gone without salaries for two months and the institution has run into many debts. "The 118 employees to be laid off are not connected with the State Research Bureau," he clarified. The debts cannot be cleared if those who owe us do not pay in time, he pointed out. The government alone owes the hotel 1,900,000/-. Kigozi said: "We have instituted a system of asking our clients to pay first before accommodation." [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 6 Oct 79 p 3]

BOARD GETS 73 MILLION SHILLINGS--The Advisory Board of Trade has been allocated 73,469,380/- in foreign exchange by the Bank of Uganda for the importation of goods, the Board's chairman, Mr George Magezi, has revealed. He said that the bank was in the process of assessing other applications submitted to it by the board. Magezi pointed out that the board would in turn give the money to parastatal bodies and individuals who had been issued with import licenses. Magezi, however, cautioned those who would be allocated foreign exchange that the Board will not hesitate to cancel their licenses if the money allocated will be used for different purposes. He said the Board had taken great care in scrutinising. [Text] [Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 12 Oct 79 pp 1, 3]

MAYOR'S ACCOUNTS FROZEN--The Uganda government has frozen all the banks accounts of the detained ex-Mayor of Kampala, Mr. Waluhimbi Mpanga. An order from President Godfrey Binaisa's office has directed all commercial banks in Uganda not to do any business transaction with Mpanga's accounts. Mr Mpanga was arrested and detained in Luzira last month. Reliable sources in Kampala said, Mr Mpanga is believed to have been in association with former Ugandan President, Prof. Yusuf Lule now living out of the country. An official from a Kampala bank said at the weekend that Mr Mpanga has a clean record as far as their bank was concerned. Mr Mpanga, who was the Mayor of Kampala for four years, resigned the post after Prof. Lule was replaced by President Binaisa in June. Mr Mpanga is believed to be one of the wealthiest Ugandans today. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 15 Oct 79 p 16]

CSO: 4420

KAUNDA SETS ECONOMY AS TOP PRIORITY

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 13 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda declared last night that from now onwards the country's economy will be given top priority in everything in order for the nation to get out of the present economic slumber.

Closing the 14th National Council conference at Mulungushi Hall, Dr Kaunda added that the entire Party and its Government leadership was on trial and their success and failure will depend on how they manage the country's economy.

"Our economy is going to be first in everything that we do," he said, adding that the nation has to get out of these economic doldrums to survive.

"The entire leadership is on trial - they are going to fail or pass depending on how the 'LIMA' (agricultural) programme will go. You are the pillar and must make this programme succeed," the President told the delegates.

He said for the LIMA pro-

gramme to succeed everybody must take part from the peasants in the rural areas to the commercial farmers and the entire leadership in the Party and its Government.

President Kaunda also said that the Zambian leadership has survived the trials and tribulations over the past 15 years because leaders know their weaknesses and criticise each other to reach a common goal.

"People who know their weakness are bound to succeed for they are realistic. We are now strong because we at all times debate in a heated manner, always differing as comrades but always trying to reach the truth," he said.

Very few nations could have survived what this nation has survived, he said, adding, "you are the people who have made our revolution succeed."

"I, therefore, urge you to go back to the people and lead them in the manner you have done over the years. You have to make this nation pull through from its present problems," the President said.

ZCTU COMMENTS ON KAUNDA'S CRITICISM

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 11 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Zambia Congress of Trade Unions has taken President Kaunda's criticism of its handling of the K131 pay rise issue as advice and is in no way bitter about it, Secretary-General, Mr Newstead Zimba said yesterday.

Mr Zimba said in an interview that the President's words about the ZCTU's views on the matter were not viewed as "biting criticism" by the Congress leadership.

The Secretary-General, speaking at Mulungushi Hall where he is attending the current meeting of the 14th UNIP National Council, said that the ZCTU in fact felt the criticism was "very advisory."

Mr Zimba also announced that the ZCTU would be meeting the Acting Minister of Labour and Social Services, Mr Kebby Musokotwane over the K131 pay rise issue this Friday.

He said that the ZCTU leadership viewed the President's criticism as advisory because this was what the President himself has done when times of misunderstandings have arisen.

"We do not take the President's words as biting criticism at the way the ZCTU has expressed concern at the K131 issue. We have taken the concern of the President as very advisory," he said.

Mr Zimba added: "This is what President Kaunda has done when a state of misunderstanding has arisen."

The Congress is ready to discuss the pay rise proposal with the Ministry of Labour and Social Services and hoped that the matter would be resolved once and for all.

"The demand is quite clear, the answer will come from the Government and not the ZCTU, hopefully this Friday," adding that an invitation had already been received.

"We are going to listen quietly because that will be providing the answer to what we have demanded. I hope we will resolve this matter amicably, for the good of the workers and the nation as a whole," Mr Zimba said.

On Monday, President Kaunda attacked the ZCTU leadership for insulting the Party and its Government leadership.

asking its leaders to shut up if they had nothing to discuss with the Government.

In his five-hour and forty-five minutes address to the National Council, Dr Kaunda said that he had been uneasy during the last 18 months over ZCTU's statements about the country's leadership.

The President had said that there were established channels of communication through which the labour movement could air its grievances, pointing out that the Ministry of Labour and Social Services was created especially for this reason.

CSO: 4420

WAGES ISSUE SHOULD NOT OVERSHADOW TURNER REPORT GOALS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

THERE is a dangerous trend that the impact of the Turner Report, as adopted by the Party and its Government, may be overshadowed by the squabbling over the K131 wage increase.

The now so-called "Fiat" K131 is being presented as it were the quintessence of the Turner Report. This is wrong and should be put right.

Actually it represents only one minor transitional aspect of the document accepted by the Government.

That document outlines future policies on incomes, wages and prices as well as the organisational measures to be taken to make those policies work.

The most far-reaching of those measures will be the formation of a prices and incomes commission (PIC) with a high level consultative council.

The PIC will have full powers over wages, prices and incomes, and will absorb the price control office.

It is imperative to see this measure in the context of the Third National Development Plan (TNDP).

The success of that plan depends on the ability of the Government, particularly the parastatals, to mobilise the resources for the planned investment.

But they can only do this if they are able to generate sufficient profits. This is now not the case particularly with parastatals which produce essential commodities.

These have reached a state of near bankruptcy partly through their own fault but largely through a wrong pricing policy imposed on them and forcing them to sell goods far below their production costs.

This is exactly where the PIC will fulfil a crucial role. It should adhere to the principle of economic pricing to enable the private and parastatal sectors to live up to the targets laid by the TNDP.

This implies simultaneously checking thoroughly any attempts at cheating and overcharging. So for it to function efficiently and effectively, the PIC, when formed, should not be headed by a politician.

Neither should it be manned by the usual type of bureaucrats and the run-of-the-mill administrators. It needs highly qualified professionals,

economics and financial analysts.

Its personnel should have a broad economic outlook and experience and have the ability to take full responsibility for their decisions.

A Bill to establish the PIC, setting out its functions, should be enacted by Parliament without any delay in view of the launching of the TNDP.

Sufficient provisions should also be made in the 1980 Budget estimates for staffing and operating the PIC.

In the meantime the right persons should be selected to head and staff it. The so called "Fiat" K131 is a dead issue.

CSO: 4420

UNIP COUNCIL URGES PRIMARY ELECTIONS ABOLITION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

THE UNIP National Council has called for the abolition of primary polls because of the corrupt tendencies they had created during both local government and parliamentary election campaigns.

The council further supported a Copperbelt recommendation that the Party and Republican president be chosen once and not twice.

In both cases, the Central Committee has been instructed to work out new formula of replacing the primaries and the election of the Party and Republican president.

Chairman of the Elections and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Central Committee, Mr Bob Litana, announced the new measure during a Press conference held at his office in Lusaka yesterday.

He said council, which ended last Friday at Mulungushi Hall carefully reviewed the conduct of primary polls since their introduction in 1973 and noted that they had resulted in "numerous corrupt practices," excessive expenses and personal animosity among Party officials.

To check the situation, the council resolved that primary

elections be abolished and asked the Central Committee to work out a "new and effective system of parliamentary elections."

On presidential elections, Mr Litana said the present system of electing the president was "cumbersome" and the expenses incurred were "unnecessary."

Council delegate empowered the Central Committee to review the procedures governing the present election of the president "with a view to formulating a new and yet simple system of electing him while genuinely maintaining the fundamental principles of democracy."

Answering a question, Mr Litana said it was the feeling of council delegates that it was not necessary to spend large sums of money on a complicated system of electing the president.

"This does not mean that we should not spend money on the presidential election because we can spend even a billion. What we are saying is that the present system is cumbersome. We must improve it and spend less," he said.

The five-day council paid tribute to former leader of the defunct African National Congress, Mr Harry Nkumbula for his outstanding and patriotic contribution — both in the struggle for national independence and of late by helping bring about national unity through the Choma Declaration.

On socialism and Human-

ism, the council called on the Party to reconstruct the necessary institutional arrangements and administrative structures that would make the exercise of political, social and economic power -- shared and felt by all.

The council, which is the major policy making organ of UNIP, appealed to the leadership at every level of the Party and its Government to refrain from using their positions of privilege to "sabotage policies and programmes."

The council urged president Kaunda to deal firmly with the culprits in that connection.

The Copperbelt proposal said a person elected by the UNIP General Conference should become the president without being subjected to a general election.

The provincial annual report was circulated to the council and was compiled by Mr Shadreck Soko, the member of the Central Committee for Copperbelt Province.

He said the present system of subjecting the candidate picked at Mulungushi to another election did not give leaders a chance to concentrate their energies and resources to the smooth conduct of parliamentary voting.

Mr Soko said during the last elections (December 12, 1978) the leaders attention had been divided between campaigning for the president and the "democratic" conduct of the parliamentary elections, thereby making it difficult for the leaders to check effectively the irregularities that characterised the parlia-

mentary election campaign in some areas.

The report said the vetoing by the Central Committee of candidates whose activities were not in the interest of the Party should be done before the primary elections just after nominations.

On the strength of the Party in the Copperbelt, the report says that 48,440 people were card carrying members and during the period between January 1 to October 1, 1979, 2,295 people were signed as new Party members.

As a way of appreciating the role of women in national politics and recognising the unflinching support they have given to president Kaunda during elections, the council resolved to create a department of women affairs

GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS, FINANCES REPORT ISSUED

Reduced Deficit

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 13 Oct 79 p 1

[Text] The Government reduced its deficit from K183.4 million in 1977 to K129.1 million last year, permanent secretary for Finance, Mr Lloyd Sichilongo, has revealed.

The permanent secretary said the reduction by a total sum of K54.3 million was achieved partly because of the two-year stabilisation programme adopted by the Government in March last year.

The revelations are contained in a report of the accounts and finances of the Government for the year ended December 3, 1978 which was released by the Ministry of Finance yesterday.

Mr Sichilongo, however, explained that the reduction in Government deficit was achieved despite adverse conditions and the disappointing performance of the economy throughout the year.

He said that during the year under review, inflation continued at high levels although by the end of the year the rate of price increases had moderated significantly.

The permanent secretary said average copper prices showed virtually no improvement over the 1976 and 1977 levels while minerals production declined marginally.

He said that world inflation continued to be high and exerted an upward pressure on the prices of imports.

"Despite this, and the decline in the level of mineral exports, the balance of payments situation was stabilised, Mr Sichilongo said.

The permanent secretary pointed out that the nation's economic prospects were enhanced by the Government's adoption of a two-year stabilisation programme in March.

He said the objects of the programme were to reduce inflationary pressures, improve the balance of payments situation and to lay the basis for future economic growth.

"This was effected through improved monitoring and control by the Government and the monetary authorities over the management of the nation's financial and economic affairs," Mr Sichilongo said.

Reviewing the effects of the stabilisation programme, the permanent secretary disclosed that good progress was made towards fulfilling the programme's objectives by the end of 1978 and that the prospects for 1979 were promising.

Mr Sichilongo said the Government stabilisation programme was supported by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which provided various facilities to improve the country's external payments positions.

He said the IMF assistance was expected to total about K323 million spread over two years.

The permanent secretary also revealed that the Government utilised K47.2 million from external loans a figure which represented 47.6 percent of the estimated total of K99.2 million.--Zana.

Further Details

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 79 p 1

[Excerpt] The Government overspent by over K10 million last year, the Government financial report for the year ended December 31, 1978, has revealed.

According to the breakdown of expenditure in the report released the Government overspent by a total sum of K10,397,169 on both recurrent and capital expenditure.

Constitutional and statutory expenditure was the worst with an over-expenditure amounting to K9,905,921 on recurrent expenditure.

The report said Luapula and Eastern provinces, which fall under the office of the cabinet minister, came second and third with K282,297 and K173,618 respectively.

The National Assembly also over-spent by K13,156 while the now disbanded local government service commission overspent by K2,604.

The report said Southern Province was the only one which overspent on capital expenditure with K9,973.

The report revealed that the approved estimates for recurrent expenditure of K652.8 million and capital expenditure of K140 million were increased by supplementary estimates of K2.4 million and K52.9 million, respectively.

NATIONAL COUNCIL WARNS THOSE WHO OPPOSE HUMANISM

Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 15 Oct 79 p 4

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] The National Council has ended after crucial discussions and resolutions which, if implemented, could bring new changes in the life of the country.

The resolutions show the serious mood in which the different subjects were discussed, and they should be accomplished with the same seriousness.

Looking through the resolutions, it is clear that various suggestions and changes have been made in a number of rules and regulations, as well as national programmes. All these are aimed at improving the life of the people of Zambia.

It has become clear over the years that several of the people in the leadership do not support the party programmes. They are working against them every minute, and many are openly against the philosophy of Humanism.

Such people are unfit to hold positions of leadership in this society. And if they have any individual principles at all, they should resign.

For all we know, Humanism is the only ideology closer to the Christian principles, and hence church leaders in our country firmly support it. They are praying for it to succeed.

The National Council has reviewed this matter and called on every category of the Party leadership to stop sabotaging the Party policies and programmes.

It is true that the damage such leaders are doing to the nation is certainly pernicious, and everybody who was at the National Council knows it. But the fact that they can only call on those leaders to stop sabotaging the Party demonstrates the excesses of humanistic tolerance.

Leaders who oppose the philosophy of Humanism are very well known. Every word that they have uttered is carefully recorded for posterity. If it were in other countries, the verdict would be obvious.

Humanism and the Party would have made more impact in Zambia if it were not for such elements in the leadership. These are people who only oppose for the sake of opposing, and they have no alternative to Humanism.

The National Council has now given a mandate to the President "to deal with the culprits firmly."

The observations and resolutions of the National Council show the concern of our leaders on a number of issues. The nation looks forward to the implementation of the decisions, and less talking.

We would like to see progress in science and technology. And by the end of the second decade of our independence, we should be able to make a sewing needle.

CSO: 4420

NEW, 'VANGUARD' PARTY COMMITTEE FORMED AT UNIVERSITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

A VANGUARD Party committee has been formed at the University of Zambia by students who are prepared to "fight and die" for their socialist principles.

Interim chairman of the committee, Mr Gabriel Mulyata and his secretary, Mr Mathew Miti, said in a circular to all students that theirs was a "vanguard Party committee" not interested in mass membership.

"We are only interested in those who are committed, tested and screened students to join us — members who are proud to fight and die for socialism. We are aware that not all of you will advocate our cause," they said.

The formation of a Party committee at UNZA has been

the cause of a wrangle between some students who have all along resisted the move and the UNIP Youth League.

However, the new committee has assured students that there would be no intimidation of force against any of them to join the committee, nor would there be any efforts to encroach on their rights and privileges.

Mr Mulyata and Mr Miti say in the circular that all they want was to move with President Kaunda and the Party's socialist ideas in order to destroy the capitalist system.

"We want to fight with the Party against imperialism and for the final achievement of the socialist transition. Intimidation of any nature from

any quarter will not be tolerated."

The committee's first task would be to carry out a nationwide literacy campaign to enhance the Party's objectives.

It would encourage "social labour" in production units, carry out scientific research for the Party and political education "as required by the revolution."

Meanwhile, the National Union of Zambia Students branch at Evelyn Home College has quit the mother body, accusing the NUZS of not being representative.

It accused the NUZS executive of adopting a new constitution without consulting affiliated unions.

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IDEOLOGICAL TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS RECOMMENDED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

IDEOLOGICAL training should be given to journalists so that they can help in nation building, according to the recent 14th UNIP National Council held in Lusaka.

Besides, it worked out measures aimed at revamping parastatal organisations.

The council noted the important role the mass media were playing in communications, particularly in journalism and said ideological training would help cultivate a spirit of patriotism in them rather than indulging in destructive reporting which tended to weaken the system that was being moulded by the Party.

It was resolved that arrangements being made to improve radio reception be speeded up and facilities for collecting and transmitting information be provided to all parts of Zambia.

The Party and its Government were urged to give prominence and priority to management development and supervisory training if parastatal organisations were to be effective.

The council called for the establishment of a national centre for public enterprises to provide management services.

In an effort to manage and develop all parastatal organisations on sound and economic principles, the council called for effective disciplinary measures for both management and workers to be formulated as soon as possible.

According to the resolutions, which were released yesterday, a skilled and professional manpower audit bureau should be established to audit parastatals and other sectors to determine manpower available.

The council noted with concern the scarcity of skilled

manpower in the country and the unsatisfactory record of operations of many parastatals which reflected managerial inefficiency mainly due to misplacement of staff.

It resolved that recruitment and selection be based on job requirements marched against the candidates for training, qualification, experience and education or both.

Delegates called for an end to misplacement of skills and said all efforts be exerted at all levels in correcting this anomaly.

It was the view of councillors that farmers be supported by offering good producer prices and that inputs be made available in the country in view of the withdrawal of subsidies.

The council called for the intensification of prospecting for minerals to be used in the production of fertiliser.

LOCAL BEEF SHORTAGE CAUSED BY ANTI-DISEASE MEASURES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 15 Oct 79 p 2

[Text] More than 300 head of cattle bought by the Cold Storage Board for slaughter in Livingstone have been held in the Western Province since a restriction on livestock movements was imposed about five months ago.

As a result Southern Province has been hit by a shortage of beef and many butcheries have been closed.

CSBZ manager for southern region, Mr Stanley Mweemba, said in Livingstone yesterday that there were 302 cattle at Kasaya and Mwandi quarantines when the restriction was announced following an outbreak of foot and mouth disease last June.

"Out of the 302 animals, 19 have died because of inadequate grazing area. If these animals had not been held, the present shortage of beef would not have been felt so seriously," he said.

Warned

Mr Mweemba warned that if the remaining cattle were not moved to Livingstone abattoir for slaughter, they would die of starvation.

Among the institutions affected by the beef shortage are hospitals, colleges and secondary schools because CSBZ abattoir in Livingstone could not meet the demand.

Since the ban was imposed in parts of Sesheke, Livingstone and Kalomo districts, the slaughter slab at Choma has been assisting in beef supplies to various towns.

Mr Mweemba said the Choma slab could slaughter an average of 14 animals a day making it operating at high cost. He wondered why the disease spotted west of the rail line would affect livestock movements in the eastern side.

Butchers and consumers have complained that no contingency measures were taken after the outbreak of the disease to alleviate the consequences.

In the past, CSBZ used to import beef to avoid shortfalls arising from cattle disease outbreaks.

Last week, Southern Province veterinary officer, Dr Kyriacos Andreou, said inadequate transport facilities delayed control operations of the outbreak in Kalomo and Livingstone, and it was not known when the ban on livestock movements would be lifted.

Meanwhile, a Times of Zambia survey has revealed that various sales programmes set by the Cold Storage Board are not being fulfilled due to financial problem.

Asked on this issue, Mr Mweemba declined to comment, saying all enquiries on the sales programme should be directed to CSBZ headquarters in Lusaka.

ENOUGH COAL CAN BE SUPPLIED FOR RAILWAY CONVERSION

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

MAAMBA Collieries Limited says it will supply enough coal to Zambia Railways which President Kaunda has urged to consider reverting to steam power in view of escalating oil prices.

MCL general manager, Mr Ngenda Imutowana, said yesterday that a production expansion programme now under way would make it possible to meet coal demands by other industries and for domestic purposes.

In his address to the National Council which ended on Friday in Lusaka, the President announced that the use of coal for domestic and industrial purposes would soon be introduced as a way

of off-setting effects of the energy crisis.

The move would help reduce a massive oil bill for Zambia which now stood at about K100 million a year.

The President said Tazara and Zambia Railways should also look into the possibility of electrifying their systems as another way of reducing costs.

Mr Imutowana said the MCL at present produced an average of 60,500 tonnes of washed coal a month. This met the existing market demand.

The company supplies to major industries including the mines, Kafue Nitrogen Chemicals, breweries, hospitals and many others.

The MCL chief said preparatory steps had been taken to increase washed coal production to one million tonnes a year.

The steps included the acquisition of new pit equipment, rehabilitation of the washing plant and the aerial ropeway as well as the new stocking and reclaiming facilities at the collieries' railhead at Masuku.

In all the recapitalisation programme intended to bolster coal production at minimum costs would swallow a sum of K25 million.

Some of the machinery had already been bought, he said.

An expansion programme at Nitrogen Chemicals is expected "to go on steam" early next year, consuming an additional 165,000 tonnes of coal a year.

First estimates show that partial use of steam power by Zambia Railways will need about 100,000 tonnes of washed coal a year.

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SOUTH AFRICA FORCES TO INCREASE RAIL TRAFFIC

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Oct 79 p 1

[Text]

SOUTH Africa has agreed to increase rail traffic for Zambian imports to as much as 1,700 tonnes per day on the southern route.

The deal was clinched this week during crucial talks held between Zambia Railways general manager Mr Anderson Mazoka, and the South African railway authorities in Johannesburg.

Confirming this on arrival in Kabwe, Mr Mazoka said the deal was an emergency one since the requirement to import maize and other goods demanded extra capacity on the rail traffic.

He described the South African response to alleviate our transportation problem as very favourable in that Pretoria had promised to assist Zambia as much as possible.

"I would say I take off my heart for them (South Africans). It has not been an easy thing to do and I am glad everything has turned out to be our favour," he said.

Mr Mazoka's trip to South Africa almost coincided with the first anniversary of the re-opening of the southern route in October last year by President Kaunda during which it was agreed Zambia's rail traffic capacity from there would be 1,250 tonnes or 35 wagons per day.

During the same period Zaire received similar tonnage on the route, but Mr Mazoka said that in turn his organisation sent back 3,000 tonnes of goods which were restricted by the availability of exports.

He said when demand for maize came up Zambia Railways had to ask for additional capacity from the South African counterparts and that was what both had been working on.

"Now we are asking for 46 wagons a day to give us 16,000 to 17,000 tonnes a day although imports depend on the type of commodity you are loading.

"We expect to get all these any time now and we are waiting for the mechanism for implementation to be worked out," he said.

Mr Mazoka said, however, that although South Africa

had agreed to help Zambia on the matter it was a sacrifice on its part as she also needed the wagons and locomotives.

Mr Mazoka said that Zambia Railways had 12 locomotives on hire from South Africa as a result of the previous agreement and that no arrangements had been made to increase them except for wagons.

He said the pressure on South African Railways was because most transporters preferred to use the railway system because it was cheaper.

He explained that prospects were good to increase traffic flow on the southern route.

Mr Mazoka pledged his company's determination to make full use of its present resources to meet the required traffic flow for Zambian cargo.

He disclosed that Zambia Railways had placed an order for ten locomotives from West Germany at a cost of about K9 million which were due to arrive in the country next year.

Mr Mazoka hoped that when the locomotives arrive those from South Africa would be sent back.

BRIEFS

CONDEMNATION OF SOUTH AFRICA--South Africa's repugnant apartheid system is bound to collapse sooner than later, Prime Minister, Daniel Lisulo has declared. Opening an exhibition to mark the United Nations day of solidarity with South African political prisoners, Mr Lisulo said that the South African blacks would free themselves through an internal revolution. Mr Reg September, a member of the African National Council national executive committee, told the meeting that the latest figure of South African political prisoners, was 9,000 all of them under 18 years of age. This excluded nationalists like Mr Nelson Mandela. He also described the recent statements by South Africa Premier Pieter Botha about change in South Africa, as "the biggest confidence trick in South Africa." [Excerpts] [Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English 12 Oct 79 p 1]

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